The New-York Times.

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PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS.

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Enthusiastic Meeting in the Thirteenth Assembly District—Addresses by Messrs. Dayton and Senator Cragin.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District assembled last evening, in company with their friends from other districts, and raised a magnificent banner opposite their club-rooms, at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. Long before 8 o'clock the avenue and adjacent streets were crowded, while the tops of the houses were one living mass of human beings. Banners and flags hung from every available object, interspersed with cartoons, on which was inscribed "Union Forever." Fire-works were let off, and the scene was most brilliant and enthusiastic. At 8 o'clock Hon. Isaac Dayton was escorted to the stand, the band playing "Hail Columbia," and amid a storm of applause. He read a series of resolutions indorsing the Philadelphia nominees, which were unanimously adopted, amid cheers. As soon as quiet had been restored, Mr. Dayton said: We are met here this evening, to indorse the candidates of the Republican Party. A party that has been and ever, it seems, will be, a party of progress, has safely guided the nation through financial, commercial, and civil troubles. We intend to reinstate Gen. Grant. The Liberal Republicans have adopted several strange things in their platform, one of which is the so-called one-term principle. That principle was put in for the purpose of damning the people by that decrepid party which brought the country to ruin before.

Mr. Dayton concluded an eloquent address, after which Senator Cragin, of New-Hampshire, was introduced. He said: Fellow Republicans: I am happy to be here with you, this evening, to inaugurate this campaign. I appeal to you as Republicans to stand by the party which ought to attract every American citizen, and whose record should insure it the spontaneous respect of all. This great party is composed of those who left their wives and homes, their sisters and their little ones, to fight for their country and their principles. The Administration of Grant has reduced the national debt, and yet he is charged with fraud. When fraud was discovered in your City and County affairs, it was found that your debt increased; but in the Republican administration of the affairs of the country the result has been, it is the contrary. Those who abuse him who saved the Republic, who defeated the Rebellion, who defeated the Slaves and planted the Stars and Stripes on their Capitol, not only insult him but also this Republic, and do not deserve to be participants of the benefits they have received. I believe right will conquer and that the people of America cannot be humbugged by the lies of the Liberals and Democrats. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Crow and others afterward addressed the meeting, after which the assemblage dispersed.

The Soreheads of Ledgerheads—Democrats and Greeley Republicans Squabbling for Office.

The Democrats and Soreheads of the Sixteenth Assembly District assembled last evening at Dunlit Hall to form a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club. There were about one hundred present, and a harder-looking crowd it would be difficult to select from any Ward in the City. Wm. Atkinson was chosen Chairman and he made a speech, in which he observed that there were about five Democrats to one Republican present, and he thought something ought to be done to win over the latter. He was of the opinion that the offices of the Association should be equally distributed among the Soreheads and Copperheads, so that there would be no wire-pulling. He finished his remarks to find a score of speakers on the floor clamoring to be recognized. The Democrats were unwilling to give the Republicans the offices, and the Republicans thought the Democrats ought to play second fiddle. A scene of the greatest confusion ensued and results of the bitterest character were thrust at each other. It was only after a motion on the part of the Chair that the meeting was brought to order so as to vote for the Vice-Presidents. It was plainly evident that, although the resolutions were in favor of Greeley and Brown, that there is the liveliest antagonism between the Democrats and the so-called Liberal Republicans.

Gratz Brown.

We receive many letters from correspondents who seem worthy of trust, relecting on some peculiarities in the personal habits of B. Gratz Brown, the candidate for Vice-President. We have thus far suppressed these letters, but if the facts which they disclose are true, these facts ought to be brought before the public. The nation does not want to see a man habitually intemperate in the Vice-President's chair. His enemies allege that he is habitually intemperate, and it is said that the complaint known as "Gratz Brown's Gripes" is well known in the bar-rooms of the City. At Cincinnati he was said to be often seen in a condition not very becoming to a candidate for high office. Perhaps Horace Greeley had better take him in hand, and get him to confine himself for a few weeks to the use of Chappaqua water.

The Pennsylvania Outlook.

The Pittsburg *Commercial*, a careful observer, and cautious in its statements, adds its testimony to the cheering accounts of Republican prospects in Pennsylvania. It says that the substance of the evidence given by capable and credible persons, who have just completed trips through the State, is that, while hardly a corporal's squad of Republicans can be found who will vote the Baltimore ticket, there are many Democrats who declare their purpose of voting for President Grant in preference to Greeley. The business interests in both parties are also substantially united against the Greeley candidate, with respect to the Slocum canvass. In addition to the opposition to Gen. Hartranft in Republican ranks is rapidly dying out, and a reaction based on the overwhelming proofs which have been adduced of his integrity, and the exposure of the slanders to which he has been subjected—has set in in his favor, which every day the happier results. The situation, it says, is every way encouraging.

How Greeley "Enthusiasm" is Manufactured.

Some of the most open tactics of the Greeley wire-pullers are exposed by the Buchanan (Republican in this little account of their recent doings: "A friend just returned from an excursion trip says that while on the Albany road he gathered from several entire strangers the astounding information that Broome County was at this time for Greeley, that scores of our prominent Republicans were going over to him with a rush and that the Grant men of Broome were sunk in the lowest depths of despair. The manager mentioned the names of several prominent Grant men of Binghamton who were enlisted heart and soul under the banner of Horace. When corrected on several points, with which our informant was acquainted, the drummer gave the rather vague excuse that he "had heard it." At Whitney Point these worthies have barred on several occasions. They generally come one after another, the second man backing up the first's assertions, and adding a variety of startling information, which he represents as the very latest. These fellows can always be detected by shrewd observers, as when questioned by any test acquainted with the localities represented as sold for Greeley, they invariably 'talk.' They are probably paid with the money of the New-York Ring, who are known to be enthusiastic for Greeley, and who are leaving no stone unturned to secure his election."

The Admission of a Friend.

With more honesty and frankness than has usually been characteristic of it of late, the Springfield (Mass.,) *Republican* says: "We read among the names of gentlemen who figured at one of the Greeley demonstrations in New-York last week, that of Mr. George A. Shaw, of Boston, late State Director in the Western Railroad, and State-house lobbyist generally. Well, the Return movement does pick up a good deal of Woodwood, that's a fact."

Hon. John Davidson.

In a brief letter to the Secretary of a Republican club at Elizabeth, N. J., Hon. John Davidson says: "I believe the best, highest and purest interests of our country demand the election of Grant and Wilson. I take a brief rest, and will, on my return, enter into the battles with all my heart and soul, and do the full measure of a man for the great principles of the Republican Party and their honored standard-bearers, the illustrious General and Senator. Urge all you can to stand fire and fast, and we all do our duty the victory will be ours in November."

A Disgusted Greeley Meeting.

They had what they called a Greeley meeting in Rutland, Vt., last week, and speakers disposed to advocate his election not being numerous, frequent calls were made for a gentleman from New-York, who chanced to be present as a spectator, to address the meeting. The Rutland *Herald* tells the result: "Their calls were long continued, each time louder and more persistent. Human nature could stand it no longer, and he responded to the call. His speech was brief and to the point. He said: 'The speech he should make would not probably suit them. I am for Gen. Grant.'"

The Race on the Other Leg.

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The *Tribune* raves like a madman because Mr. Boutwell is going to North Carolina to expose the malice and ignorance, the perversions and falsehoods of Sumner, Schurz & Co. It is also aggrieved because the President seeks recreation at Long Branch. But we have looked in vain for any criticism upon the retreat of Gov. Hoffman to Newport, or to the fact that the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, Private Secretary Van Buren and Inspector-General McCombe, went to Baltimore to work and shout for Greeley."

Views of a Veteran Politician—No Real Enthusiasm for Greeley—The Leaves and Fishes—Grant's Election Sure.

There is a cozy little place up-town where a few choice spirits frequently assemble to have a quiet chat. Though at present inactive in the political field, they have all been prominent in the politics of the State and nation. They are, indeed, veteran political observers, and their opinions are entitled to much weight. One of these gentlemen was discussing the "situation" the other evening. There is, said he, a great deal of talk about Greeley at present. This is on account of the recent Democratic Convention, with the proceedings of which the newspapers of the country have been flooded. Men nowadays take their conversational cues from the newspapers. Reading so much about Greeley, and so little comparatively about Grant, except the abuse in the opposition organs, they are led into the error that Greeley is growing in popularity. I tell you, said the veteran politician, that there is less real enthusiasm for Greeley today than before the Cincinnati Convention, and immediately after his nomination. His popularity is now on the decline, and will decrease until his defeat in November. It has been seldom, said he, in my experience that any good has come out of fusions with the Democracy by discontented fractions of an opposing party. Already I have noticed a growing dissatisfaction among the Liberal Republicans with their Democratic allies. The "Liberals" assignedby the Democrats. Their influence is underestimated, the "Liberals" believe. The Democracy are not willing to simply join hands with them. They want to appropriate the candidacies to themselves and place the Liberals in the rear instead of the van, the place where the "Liberals" think they ought to be. This contempt for the latter was manifestly displayed in Baltimore. Instead of *endorsing* the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, which would have shown an appreciation of the strength of the party which nominated them, and also a spirit of courtesy, the Democratic Convention *nominated* Greeley and Brown as its *candidates* of the Convention. Truly can the Times call the nominees the choice of Tammany Hall, and the Liberal Republicans feel that they have been slighted.

The sentiments growing out of this contemptuous feeling of the Democracy for their fusionists will be productive of discord, as the campaign progresses. Fears will be entertained by the Democrats lest each will demand too many of the loaves and fishes in the event of Greeley's election.

Hungry politicians from North, South, East and West being deprived of office, would rush like a pack of wolves to the White House. If the venerable Horace withstood their attack, he would deserve the reputation of a stronger constitution than the lamented Harrison, who survived the same ordeal but a few weeks. Horace will, however, be spared such danger. Grant's election, in my opinion, is as sure now as when he first ran for President.

Another great obstacle in the way of the success of the Greeley ticket is a deplorable lack of money necessary for the legitimate objects of a campaign. Capitalists are sensitive to change, and they are satisfied with the financial policy of the present Administration. Many men in this contest are swayed by personal motives. They are insensible to the principles underlying it. They are disposed to place dependence upon a doubtful success, and an empty treasury offers no immediate pecuniary reward. Men boast of a willingness to bet that Greeley will be elected, but I have been able to find but few men who have stated money, and these have been Democrats, and not Liberal Republicans, which fact I regard as significant of a doubt in the minds of the latter. The odds I have heard of are small. I have myself bet a few thousands on the election of Grant.

The Political Traders.

The character of the men who are seeking to compass the election of Greeley is well revealed in this paragraph from the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*: "In the Republican Party there can scarcely be found a disappointed, incompetent hanger-on, or even the smallest possible tyro—who is not enthusiastic for 'Liberalism.' In the Democratic Party, the men who engineered Baltimore are of that class ever ready to strike a bargain. We showed recently that Mr. Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati was the result of a bargain with Democrats before that Convention met; and there has been the smallest possible attempt on the part of the Democrats, or leaders of this coalition, it is to be found in the political characters of those who have created it. We wish to direct especial attention to this important fact, and ask to meet at most our statement if he is disposed to think it unfair or incorrect. Let him answer honestly. Whatever he may reside, let him quietly survey the field, let him carefully ascertain who and what are the men who have banded together in the sacred name of reform to carry out the most dangerous movement ever inaugurated by disappointed, designing and incompetent men. It was conceived in sin, begotten of treachery, and is the greatest political swindle of the age."

The Prospect in Schuyler County.

Ex-Senator Theodore L. Minier has written a brief but satisfactory letter from Schuyler County to the Albany *Evening Journal*. He says: "Now that Greeley is nominated, it is claimed by some of his enthusiastic friends here that he will carry this (Schuyler) county by a majority of not less than one. My opinion is it will go for Grant by at least 200 majority."

Great Enthusiasm in Virginia.

The Virginia Republican Committee is making arrangements for a grand Grant and Wilson ratification meeting, to be held in Richmond on Wednesday 24th inst., to which are invited men of all colors and shades of opinion. Among those who have promised to be present and to address the meeting are Hon. Henry Wilson, Secretary Boutwell and Frederick Douglass.

Ex-Gov. Slocum M. Clark.

The story widely published by the Greeley organs that Ex-Gov. Slocum H. Clark, who has signed a call for a Greeley meeting, thinks comments as follows from the Albany *Evening Journal*: "Ex-Gov. Clark was not elected a Republican, and never has been a consistent Republican. Chosen over Horatio Seymour in 1864, by a coalition of all opposing parties, he has, ever since that time vainly endeavored to secure recognition from the Republican Party. His weakness as an executive Gov. Clark and even his friends of his friends, and since the expiration of his term he has lived in forced retirement. His ill-success in securing recognition at the hands of the Republican Party embittered him against that political organization, and two years ago he took a nomination for Governor upon the so-called 'Anti-Dram Shop' ticket, for the express purpose of injuring the Republican Party. He received 1,439 votes, out of a total poll of 199,254! We congratulate the Democracy upon this 'accession' to their ranks!"

The Sherman Publisher Wronged.

A correspondent says: "I personally saw Brown last week, before he went to New-Haven, standing for fifteen minutes in the reading-room of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, attentively reading the last number of Dog's Design all the time, though he 'engaged' the reader, and did not encounter his encounter, Frank Leslie, by buying a copy."

Hon. Hamilton Ward.

Greeley organs have eagerly claimed Hon. Hamilton Ward of Allegany County as a convert to the Tammany-Greeley faction. This false claim is effectually disposed of by the Belmont *Reporter*, published at Mr. Ward's home, which says: "This is like a thousand others manufactured through the agency of the local Democratic Press, and copied with supreme satisfaction into the *Tribune* as evidence of the astounding popularity of the Tammany candidate. The claim is wholly and utterly unfounded. Mr. Ward is a Republican and supports Gen. Grant."

Greeley's First Lessons in Pies-Laying.

On the authority of a resident of Hartford, the *Courant* tells the following story, as incorporated in a lecture to the students at Union College by Prof. Gillespie some years ago: "Mr. Greeley at one time invited the professor to visit his farm at Chappaqua, and told him he was about to build a fountain in front of his house, the water for which was to be supplied from a spring upon a hill opposite. Mr. Greeley said his plan was to build an aqueduct across the intervening valley, after the manner of the ancient Romans. He could see no other way to conduct the water to the fountain. The professor told him such an aqueduct would cost $200,000 or $300,000, (about twenty times the cost of the whole farm,) but a lead pipe could be laid under ground, which would answer every purpose, and cost $200 or $300. He then explained the principle of the syphon, which is familiar to every school-boy, which delighted him that he added quite a child who had just received a new toy, and with a profusion of thanks to the professor, gave directions to lay the pipe."

The Liberal Republicans Executive Committee.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* mentions that only three of the persons constituting the Liberal Republican Executive Committee have any national prominence, and it adds that those persons would be much better without such notoriety as they have. These three are Warmoth, Burbridge and Scovel, and of them the *Spy* says: "The party which has three such men and is not ashamed to give them places of honor, must be as strong as it expects or hopes to be. Whether these men are selected because they are the best men the party affords, or because more respectable men could not be trusted to do the work which is expected of them, is a matter of indifference. An alliance with the Democracy can have no terrors for people who are satisfied to be represented by this Committee. A man who can be content to train in a company of which Warmoth, Burbridge and Scovel are officers, will have no scruples about accepting Tweed's friendship."

Scarcity of Greeley Followers in Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is a Greeley paper and publishes all the political news favorable to Greeley that it can scrape together. The total amount is not much. One of its correspondents adds his portion in the following telegram from Auglaize County, Ohio: "The Baltimore nominations satisfied no enthusiasm here. They were received by the Democrats with sullen silence. A prominent Democrat and ex-official says that 500 Democrats in one section of this county will remain at home on the 4th of November next. We have found two Greeley Republicans in the county, one of whom is very doubtful."

Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton, of Maine.

Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton, who was Mr. Hale's chief competitor for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of Maine, has written a letter to the Chairman of the District Committee, in which he says: "I have learned that the late Convention at Ellsworth nominated me as a candidate for Presidential elector. Now I shall most cordially support Gen. Grant, and as we have engaged Mr. Waldo Pierce preferred me to Mr. Hale as a candidate for Congress. I shall also support Mr. Hale as the regular nominee of that Convention, according to all honorable usage between opposing candidates in such cases, and as the only practical way to prevent the election of a Democrat or a Greeley Republican. But the office of Presidential elector is regarded as merely complimentary, and as that honor was given me four years ago—and no man has held that office twice since the foundation of the Republican Party—and as I could not accept this extra compliment at this time, without assuming unusual thoughts to arise, I respectfully decline the nomination."

Why the Brag is So Loud.

The unusual amount of boasting in which the adherents of Greeley are indulging at the present time, and the enormous demands they are making upon the credulity of the public, receives an explanation from the Providence *Journal*. That paper says: "It is not on grounds of principle or of policy that the Greeley movement can be sustained; it is not on such grounds that it makes its appeal to Grant and alienated by men who, in common sense is nothing but this—that they want office and position, which they cannot get under Grant. They are content with any revenue system, from prohibition to free trade; they care nothing for amnesty, which, indeed, might affect them, unfavorably; they admit only a few rival aspirants for one class of voters on which they largely rely. How much they care for reform may be inferred from the men with whom they associate, and on whose assistance they largely, if not mainly, depend. They hope to attract to their support the discontented, the disappointed, those who, by themselves, lack the element; and the first argument, the only effectual one with these is the promise of success. Hence the immense amount of brag with which they carry on the campaign. It springs not from confidence, but from the desire to inspire confidence in others; it is not the assurance of success, but one of the means by which they hope to accomplish it. It is a sort of Chinese mode of warfare with an immense noise of gongs and tom toms, and show of red lanterns, but with very little powder."

To Such Base Uses.

The Chicago *Times* is moved by the report of Gratz Brown's attack of illness here to inquire what would have been the result had he died, so far as relates to the Democratic Party. It says: "Do Democrats imagine that the Baltimore Convention would have been recommended to nominate a candidate for the Vice-Presidency? If so, they err wadly. That body voted itself a side-show to the Cincinnati Convention, and would very properly have been taken at its own valuation. The latter body would have reassembled and selected a candidate, after which it would have been competent for the gentlemen who have just departed from Baltimore to come together again, if they saw fit, and ratify the selection. It is to such base uses that the great National Democratic Party has come at last, through the machinations of the men who have sacrificed so much its self-respect and its capacity for usefulness."

Oneida County.

A glimmer of how things are going in Oneida County is revealed in the following, from the Utica *Herald*: "In one town in this county nine Republicans are reported for Greeley. Twenty-two active and influential Democrats are recorded for Grant. We can send that kind of exchange for a giant weasle. We do not care to spare any Republicans, while we welcome all Democrats for Grant."

Greeley's Friends.

Honest "Liberal" Republicans will do well to scan carefully the list of Horace Greeley's friends. They are of many stripes. One class includes all the Tammany thieves and scoundrels. Another class includes Wade Hampton, Beauregard, Raphael Semmes, Yelsed, Bob Marcellus, Fitz Hugh Lee, Harry Gilmer, Robert Ould and such Southern leaders who supported Seymour and Blair. Of the latter class the Hartford *Courant* says: "Does anybody suppose that anybody supports him because they are converts to any of his principles? They support Mr. Greeley as the Democratic candidate and for no other reason. They have captured him and the Liberal movement as a means of getting into power. Let no one be deceived about this. The election of the Democratic candidate would place the Southern power from the Middle, New-England and North-West States to the South, which for thirty years have ruled the Democracy. Until equal justice and civil rights are established this transfer could be nothing but a calamity. In the presence of such a calamity the personality of Mr. Greeley or Gen. Grant amounts to very little."

The Tammany Reformers in Maine Appeal for Funds.

A Boston paper says that the Maine Greeleyites held a secret conclave at a Portland Hotel, Friday evening, and decided to ask the Greeley National Executive Committee for $25,000 to pay the evening expenses of the campaign. The Portland Press says that there were about thirty persons present at this meeting. F. A. Pike was the only politician present who has more than a local reputation. The Press continues: "Mr. Pike has not been in accord with the Republican Party for many, many years. In 1856 he was one of the number of gentlemen who, if Gen. Charles Sumner would have listened to them, would have started the Liberal Democratic Party then, and Mr. Pike very bearily put himself in the field against Mr. Fremont at that time, only desisting because he feared defeat. Our informant says they propose to make a thorough organization in the State to help Mr. Kimball in September. The leaders in the movement are evidently trying to get up an excitement, but the start is not so formidable as that made in the time for Andrew Johnson, and for the money being organized for the same purpose, will fail to meet with a more hearty response."

What a Democrat Thinks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the guests of the hotel here is Geo. Law, of New-York, who, as you know, is an out-and-out Democrat, but will not go Greeley. He remarked last week to a friend of mine, "Mr. B., I have about a million and a half in United States bonds, and if Mr. Greeley should be elected I would sell them out immediately." You can use this in the Times as you may see fit without my name.

NEW-YORK TRUTH.

D. J. R.

AMERICAN HOTEL, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sunday, July 14, 1872.

Brag and Bluff.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will hear in the southern tier of counties, "there is not so much opposition to Grant just about here, but up north the State is all ablaze with excitement for Greeley;" and so when you are as the north "the fire isn't kindled here, but just wait till you get south of Utica, then you will see," &c. Happening, in my travels, to have come from the southern tier of counties to the north, I expected, of course, to find more sorrehead than I had yet met with. But here in this quiet village, in the heart of Lewis County, sixty miles north of Utica, I find hardly a Republican but says: "Now the Democrats have nominated Greeley, it is to be the old fight over again, and we will be true to our party rather than become allies to the Democracy." The Democrats blow hard, but it is in vain. On the reception of the news of the Democratic nomination, a feeble salute was fired, and a few boys made a bonfire. Just as the pile of boxes and barrels was prepared for the fire about the only blatant Republican (as I have heard) in the place, now in the village, a keeper of a grocery, was appealed to for six cents worth of kerosene to start the bonfire; but he declined peremptorily, saying it was hard times and he couldn't afford to waste so much. Yet the next day, as I was at the hotel, he was bragging of the numbers that would vote the Republican Party and the power that they would exert in this county. A call is being circulated and is receiving the signatures of the rank and file of the party for a Grant and Wilson meeting next week. Prick the wind-bubble of mock patriotism, assumed for the occasion by the leaders of the Democracy, and their defeat will be final in Lewis County.

TRAVELER.

LOUVILLE, Lewis Co., Thursday, July 11, 1872.

The "Statesmen."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice an article in the *Tribune* of the 5th inst., by "S. H. B."—a Pennsylvania pedagogue—which confirms my convictions, that if a man don't know anything he will sell it the first opportunity he gets. He writes from pure motives to inform the ignorant of the sentiments of this locality. He declares himself the first to taste the "Galvanized Squash," and by Aug. 1, one-half of the Republicans and four-fifths of the Copperheads will join him, and form a Greeley and Brown Club. This distinguished writer retired from the position of Deputy Postmaster quite recently, at the urgent request of his superior, for his treachery, and then he declared with tears in his eyes his desertion from Gen. Grant, and sent a communication to a neighboring journal to that effect, which was probably crowded out. He has made several attempts for various offices, and while all others on his ticket were elected he failed. He should have for such miserable misrepresentation an office from his recently avowed admirer, that will take him from our community. The emancipation ticket has failed to create any enthusiasm here; those who think otherwise will soon rid themselves of the delusion; those who will vote for Greeley would just as soon vote for his friend Jeff. Davis. It is known here that there is not a corporal's guard of Greeley men in the town, and it is equally well known there are three Democrats that will vote for Grant to one against. The town and county are good for an old-fashioned Republican majority in November.

CAYUGA COUNTY, UNION SPRINGS.

General Notes.

Senator Fenton speaks on political topics at Albany, to-night.

Grant Clubs have been organized in every ward of Indianapolis.

A Grant and Wilson Club is to be organized at Princeton, N. J., to-night.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will speak at the Grant ratification meeting in Elmira tonight.

Charles H. Winfield's friends wish the Democrats to nominate him for Governor of this State.

Two Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature have declared for Grant as against Greeley.

Seven of the few persons whose names were published as masters to a call for a Greeley meeting in Indianapolis, this week, deny that they signed it or that they support Greeley.

The *Keystone Good Templar*, the acknowledged organ of the order of Good Templars in Pennsylvania, refuses to recognize the political temperance movement for State or national offices.

Marcellus Emery is rather too much of a Copperhead for the "Liberals" in the Fifth Maine District, and some of the Democrats talk of dropping him as their candidate for Congress, though regularly nominated, and taking up Hon. John E. Rice.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* and *Chronicle* urge the Republican State Committee to persuade George C. Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate, to remain in California for years to come, believing his presence will lessen the party in consequence of his general unpopularity, and the suspicion that he is the special *friend* of the railroad monopolists.

Local Notes.

A number of the Democratic members of the Committee of Seventy favor the re-election of President Grant.

Senator Roscoe Conkling will be invited to address the Grant and Wilson Ratification Meeting, at the Cooper Institute, on the 23d inst.

The Twelfth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Working Man's Campaign Club met last evening, at No. 161 Avenue B, and elected the following officers: John Graham, President; Francis McGuire, First Vice-President; Theodore Tucker, Second Vice-President, and Joseph Jones and Wm. Slattery, Secretaries. Resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the Club toward the election of Grant and Wilson.

A crowded meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening. Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan presided. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Philadelphia platform and the nomination of Grant and Wilson. Addresses were made by Col. Charles S. Spencer, Mr. Francis S. Lambert and Mr. Nathan Kingsley. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Young Men's Central Committee: George W. Olmstead, Thomas Morgan and Thomas Karigan.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Republicans Confident of Victory in August.

Marshal Carrow Brands Congressman Beck as a Willful Falsifier—Speeches and Other Speakers at Raleigh Declare the Issue—Grant or Greeley—Hedging Against Defeat.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16.—The political campaign in this State has become more intense than any in the history. Both Republicans and Democrats are making extraordinary efforts to carry the State at the election on the 1st of August, but the Republicans appear more confident of the result. They claim the State by from 5,000 to 8,000, while the Democrats among themselves only admit that the thing is extremely close and the result doubtful. Intimidation and corruption are alleged as the foundation of Republican prospects, and of the latter the fund said to have been sent to Marshal Carrow is specially cited in proof.

CONGRESSMAN BECK BRANDED.

This morning a letter is published from Marshal Carrow to Hon. J. R. Beck, which discloses of that falsehood. From this letter it appears Carrow has drawn from the United States Treasury during the last fifteen months $314,371, all of which, except $66,567 was drawn in 1871. In the same fifteen months Carrow has paid on account of the expenses of the Federal Courts in North Carolina $226,619 for Spring Term, Fall and Special Terms 1871 and Spring Term 1872. Every dollar drawn has been certified by Hon. George W. Brooks, United States Judge for North Carolina, whose official conduct has never been questioned. The large expenses of the Court are due to largely increased business, caused by the prosecution of the Kukluxers and the perpetrators of frauds upon internal revenue. In these cases, besides prisoners, thousands of witnesses have been transported to the place where the Court was held, and subsisted them by the Government, a large proportion of them being in the interest of prisoners. Carrow says Beck knew of all these facts when he charged that money had been drawn from the United States Treasury to be used here for election purposes. I may add that there is a general complaint here among the Republicans that there is no money for the legitimate expenses connected with election, and if Carrow had drawn any that complaint would not be heard.

A VIGOROUS FIGHT WITHOUT MONEY.

The Republicans are making a very vigorous fight without any money, and the cry of corruption is raised because of their excellent prospects. They feel sure of their State ticket, and are confident of all the members of Congress except in the Seventh and Eighth Districts, and express little doubt of their ability to secure the Legislature. They are now canvassing the State thoroughly. In addition to Judge Settle and other prominent home speakers, Secretary Boutwell and Senator Wilson are now here. The former speaks to-morrow at Greensboro, and the latter at the town of Wilson. The next day Mr. Boutwell speaks at Charlotte, when he returns to Washington; but Mr. Wilson speaks at Wilmington, Goldsboro, and other important points.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

The Democrats are also active, and have imported Mr. Doolittle, Senator Tipton, Gov. Walker, of Virginia; Dr. Miller, of Georgia; Senator Stockton, of New-Jersey, and it is said Senator Schurz is to be here. Today the Democrats had a meeting here, which had been largely advertised, but not more than 1,000 were present. Doolittle was the first speaker, and made a very temperate address of about an hour and a half, devoted chiefly to argument against centralization, which he said was now the tendency of the Republican Party; but in eulogizing Mr. Greeley he said nothing of his opinions on this point. Doolittle said it would make no difference in the result, for Greeley was sure to be elected, which way the blacks voted; but he warned them that it would not be wise for them to vote *en masse* against the whites; for if they divided their vote equally between the parties it would make both interested in maintaining their right to suffrage. This sentiment was applauded by the audience which was almost exclusively white. Greeley's editorial on magnanimity in triumph just after Lee's surrender, and his letter on the threat of the Union League to expel him were quoted from to show the Southern people that he was their friend. Doolittle said, in further demand for Southern support, that Greeley had lost $60,000 by signing the Jeff. Davis bond, as subscribers to his book to that amount had withdrawn in consequence of that act. In the only part of his speech in which he charged Republicans with wrongful conduct in this canvass, Doolittle refused to be responsible for the charge of Carrow's corruption fund. He credited that to Beck, of Kentucky. The charge that promises had been made to quash indictments against Kukluxers, if the indicted parties would support Grant, was given as from Gov. Vance, and a Goldsboro paper was quoted from to support the charge that promises had been made to pay claims for losses sustained during the war if the claimants would vote the Republican ticket. Having stated these things in this way, Doolittle drew a very pretty picture of the South in chains in consequence of Republican policy, and having stated that Federal bayonets had gleamed in sight of ballot-boxes in New-York and Philadelphia, he spoke his piece about habeas corpus, and sat down without having awakened much enthusiasm in his audience. He was followed by Dr. Miller, of Georgia, Gov. Walker, of Virginia, and Tipton, of Nebraska. The issue between Greeley and Grant was almost exclusively discussed, notwithstanding that the Greeleyites, in view of the contingency of defeat, are beginning to claim that it is not involved in this campaign. The meeting is not considered a very great success, after the efforts which had been made to secure the attendance of a vast assemblage.

E. C.

Ex-Senator Abbott's Views on the Canvass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, was in the city today, and left for New-York. He reports the canvass in that State as very spirited and the Republican forces in excellent condition. There will be no abatement of vigor on their part.

Pennsylvania in Geneva.

The editor of the Bucks County (Penn.) Intelligencer, who, in company with the editors of many political newspapers of both parties, has made a recent trip through the northern and western portions of his State, and who is vouched for as a careful observer not apt to be mistaken, either in his facts or his deductions, gives an interesting account of his investigations, and sums them up thus: "On the whole there is far less political agitation in Pennsylvania than is usual at this stage of a Presidential contest. There is certainly less political and personal asperity. There is a earnestness enough to make it quite certain that a heavy vote will be cast, and that the October election, at least, will be decided according to the party divisions. Republicans and Democrats will meet each other on the old ground and fight the same battle over again. The effect of the Greeley movement, so far now appears, will be much more to the disadvantage of the Democrats than to the Republicans. The latter are peculiarly united. The former are factually divided and demoralized. That the Democrats of the State can make an aggressive campaign with broken ranks, and with Presidential candidates who are repulsive to many of them, is very improbable. The Republicans have decidedly the advantage of the situation thus far, and, with fair strategy and active effort, they can hardly fail to gather the sheaves of victory."

ILLINOIS.

Meeting of the Conservative State Central Committee—Greeley Electors—Liberals and Democrats—Democratic Electors that will Serve Twice.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—The Democrat and Liberal State Central Committee met in this city today to nominate a candidate for Attorney-General on the fusion ticket in place of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, who declined the nomination, and also to place in the field Presidential electors. When the two State Conventions met, on the 9th ult., the uncertainty as to what the action of the Baltimore Convention might be deterred them from naming the electors at that time, and the State Central Committees of the two factions were empowered to perform that office. After having been in session all day and nearly all the evening, they nominated thirteen Liberals and eight Democrats as electors, and John T. Eustace, of Lee County, for Attorney-General. An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of five Liberals and five Democrats.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Tumultuous Republican Mass-Meeting in Rochester—Great Enthusiasm.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—A Republican mass-meeting was held in Corinthian Hall tonight. The audience was an extremely large one, many being compelled to retire for want of room. Judge George W. Rawson presided. The list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was composed of many of the most influential citizens and active Republicans of the city. Hon. Stewart L. Woodford made a brilliant speech in vindication of the character of President Grant. Judge Tourgee delivered a stirring speech.

TENNESSEE.

A Convention to Nominate State Officers Called by the Republicans.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 16.—The Republican State Central Committee will publish a call to-morrow for a State Convention, to be held on the 4th of September, to nominate candidates for Governor and Congressman for the State at large.

EGYPT.

Consul-General Butler's "Little Difficulty" With Egyptian Chivalry.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—A military commission is now sitting to inquire into the affair between Consul-General George H. Butler and the Khedive officers, Gens. Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell, testify to circumstances, which, in their judgment, clearly show that the affray was premeditated by Butler and his friends, and that their purpose was to take the life of Major Campbell. The latter is dangerously wounded. Butler left Alexandria in the mail packet steamer this morning.

Death of a Prominent Pennsylvania Politician.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 16.—Hon. Andrew Stewart, the politician and statesman, better known as "Tariff Andy," died at his residence in Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn., this morning at 10 o'clock.

Alleged Defalcation of the Treasurer of a Manufacturing Company—Widows and Orphans Among the Victims.

BOSTON, July 16.—Hiram A. Daniells, late treasurer of the Wilton Manufacturing Company, whose mills at East Wilson, New-Hampshire were recently destroyed by fire, is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of $40,000. By his defalcation numerous persons who have trusted him with their property, among whom are widows and orphans, are sufferers; to what extent is not publicly known.

The Yacht Rambler Returned from the Azores.

BOSTON, Mass., July 16.—The yacht Rambler, Capt. H. Crocker, which sailed from Boston last Spring for a trip to the Azores, arrived at this port this afternoon, having left Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 21st of June. She has a passenger, Mr. J. M. Forbes, owner of the Rambler; his sister, Mrs. Frances Cunningham; Miss Alice H. Forbes, Miss Sarah C. Jones and Miss R. L. Dabney. The trip has been highly enjoyed by all on board.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, July 16.—The following is the statement of the Boston national banks, as returned to the Clearing-house on Monday morning, July 15:

Capital	$48,000,000
Loans	118,156,200
Specie	2,271,200
Legal tenders	8,000,000
Due from other banks	15,287,300
Due to other banks	10,228,200
Deposits	49,276,100
Circulation	35,246,200

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Cyrus F. McNutt has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth Indiana District.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season in Bangor, Me., the thermometer being 90° in the shade.

The New-Hampshire editors and publishers are on their annual tour to the mountains.

The Massachusetts Press Association started on their annual excursion yesterday for the mountain region of New-Hampshire.

A rain-cloud burst on the Honesdale branch of the Erie Railway, on Monday evening, washing away 100 feet of the road-bed.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connecticut Western Railroad, yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

The Opera House and Post-office building adjoining, on Ohio-street, in Sedalia, Mo., were burned on Monday. The loss is $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

J. C. Cover, United States Consul at the Azores, died on board the bark Fredonia, July 4, while on his passage home. He belonged to Lancaster, Wis.

Louisa Hall, daughter of Daniel Hall, was run over by the cars on the Monticello and Fort Jervis Railway, last evening, near Port Jervis, and killed.

Senator Schurz arrived at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday. It is understood that he will make his Missouri campaign speech there next Monday night.

A special to the Salt Lake evening *Journal* says the Mormons are not zealous

twenty-nine out of thirty-six months of the first period the tax on distilled spirits was $2 per gallon; and on the finer grades of manufactured tobacco, averaging more than three-fourths of the whole quantity manufactured, 35 and 40 cents per pound. During the remaining seven months of the first period, and the whole of the second, the tax on spirits was reduced to 50 cents per gallon, or, including certain additional taxes imposed by the statute making the reduction, to an equivalent of sixty five cents per gallon, and on the finer grades of manufactured tobacco to thirty-two cents per pound. These changes were against the last named period—under an equally honest and vigilant enforcement of the laws. But notwithstanding this great change of rates, the increase of the revenue from the sources enumerated was nearly forty-nine per cent. This is a comparison on a thoroughly fair and just basis. Making all due allowance for the natural growth of income, the fact still remains that under a vigilant Administration the revenues from those sources which should yield most freely, and wherein greatest competition had previously prevailed, has been increased well-nigh one-half.

THE EFFECT OF HONEST GOVERNMENT.

But there is another view of this still more conclusive and flattering. Nearly every year since 1866 Congress has passed statutes reducing internal taxation. These several statutes—excluding that of the session just closed—aggregate reductions equal to $230,000,000. Now the highest limit of receipts from internal revenue were for the fiscal year of 1866, when they reached in round numbers, $311,000,000. If the sources now taxable yielded only the same revenue as in 1866, the present receipts would be $82,000,000 per annum. The fact is, however, that the aggregate receipts for the fiscal year just closed reached $131,000,000, thus showing an increase of revenue from all sources still taxable, of *forty-eight millions of dollars per annum!* A percentage of this is, of course, due to the natural increase of wealth and business, but by far the larger portion of it is due to the more rigorous enforcement of the laws.

DECREASE IN COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS.

Closely connected with this branch of the subject is that of the collection of the customs. Were President Grant's Administration the corrupt thing which Greeley traitors paint it, it would be apparent in this branch if anywhere. It did show in 1868, under Andrew Johnson, to the great profit of many of the corrupt crew who are now denouncing Grant and shouting for Greeley, simply because Gen. Grant has cast them out neck and heels, or has turned a deaf ear to their appeals. There is no department of administration where expenditure can increase so rapidly, or where it is so necessary to check it with a firm hand, as in the collection of the customs. In consequence of smuggling alone hundreds of thousands of dollars may illegitimately escape under a lax administration of affairs, and the temptation to smuggling has increased with the increased rates of the tariff since 1860. Yet the cost of collecting the Customs revenue has been reduced more than one-half since that time when compared with the amount collected. I illustrate by taking four periods as sufficient for the purpose:

	Amount collected.	Cost of collection.	Percentage of cost to collections.
1860, fiscal year	$53,187,511 87	$3,224,430 53	$6 25
1868, fiscal year	164,464,599 56	7,613,670 [illegible]	4 6[illegible]
1870, fiscal year	194,538,374 44	6,237,137 28	3 20
1871, fiscal year	206,270,408 05	6,560,672 61	3 1[illegible]

Here is a showing of one clear year under Buchanan, one under Johnson and two under Grant. There must be placed to the credit of the year 1871 the fact that by the act of July 14, 1870, the revenue from customs was reduced thirty millions, which took effect in the last six months of that year. The comparison here is for the purpose of showing the cost of collection only. The increase of the tariff rates consequent upon the necessities of the revenue explain the increase in the collections themselves up to 1868, but since that time the increase has been wholly due to the growth of business and to increased vigilance in enforcing the laws.

SOME FACTS COMPARED.

I come now to the question of comparative expenditures. A covert endeavor is made to show that really the Government is increasing its expenditures, instead of diminishing them, by first taking out of the financial account every feature in which economy has been actually achieved, and then comparing the remaining features without a word of explanation. That a few items of expenditure in the civil list have been necessarily increased, no one pretends to deny. But they are such as have been imperatively demanded by the people and by the necessities of the country. How could Congress fail to cost more in 1871, with every member restored, in salaries, mileage, debates, printing, public documents, &c., &c., than in 1866, with one-third of that body denied representation for disloyalty! Take the cost of public buildings, as another illustration. During the war, and for a period after its close, the state of the finances and the temper of the people did not warrant large outlays in this direction. But with the reduction of expenditure in other quarters the demand has come for increased accommodations for the public business in many large cities, and this demand has been well sustained by the people. Hence we have, for 1871, an appropriation of $2,601,987 30 for this purpose, against but $501,093 08 in 1866. Then comes in also the expenses of the ninth census for which were paid in 1871, $1,955,111 13. In addition we have for 1871, $1,095,732 73 paid, as extraordinary expenses for the illegal capture of British vessels, on the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company Commission—making in these three items alone five millions of the increase in the civil list, not a dollar of which, nor of any other increased item, for that matter, can be shown to have been improperly expended, or expended in any manner, save upon the material and legal requirements of the country and the laws. If the "Reformers" who got so badly skinned at Cincinnati by the office-seeking politicians desire to be as impartial in their criticisms as they pretend, let them cite instances of the improper expenditure of these appropriations, if they can.

A REVIEW OF THE WHOLE FIELD.

Now, what is the showing of the financial conduct of this Administration as a whole, taking every department into consideration, and judging it by what it has actually achieved in the matter of expenditures? The answer to this question is best shown in another comparison. I begin with 1867, and end with 1872, just closed, three years (since the war) under Johnson, and three under Grant:

	Net Ordinary Expenditures.
1867—Johnson	$357,542,675 16
1868—Johnson	377,340,284 86
1869—Johnson	322,865,277 80
1870—Grant	309,653,560 75
1871—Grant	292,177,188 25
1872—Grant	*277,800,000 00

*Semi-official. Official statement will be ready by 15th of August, but will not vary half-million from this.

Here we see that under Johnson the expenditures were actually increased twenty millions of dollars in the last year but one of his Administration, and we see that from that point down to the close of the last fiscal year, (June 30, 1872,) the expenditures of the Government have actually been decreased one hundred millions from their highest aggregate, but as the increase in 1868 was owing to changes in the debt, the actual net decrease since 1867 is eighty millions. Of this reduction there was secured under Johnson, auditing him to March 1, 1869, $[illegible], and under Grant, $[illegible], with the possibilities of economies much greater in the former period than in the latter, by reason of the legacy of war expenses then unadjusted and unpaid.

Take another view. On March 1, 1869, the total debt was ... $2,525,463,260 01
July 1, 1872, it was ... 2,161,486,343 [illegible]
Net reduction ... $363,976,916 [illegible]

In the last year of Johnson's Administration, 1868, interest on the public debt was paid, viz: $130,694,242 80; in 1871, $125,576,565 93; in 1872, $117,000,000 (semi-official.)

And on the 1st of July the interest charge on the debt was at the rate of $103,988,463 per annum. So that there is an actual reduction of interest on the public debt, since the last year of Johnson, of $27,000,000. It is such achievements as these which the Greeley organs expect to keep from the people by beclouding the air with false statements and garbled figures.

WHERE THE LIBERAL RECRUITS COME FROM.

There is another important fact which has been developed in the administration of affairs, which deserves brief mention here. The President is subjected to the severest animadversions with reference to his alleged dependency upon office-holders. This has been the staple cry of "Reformers" in Congress and out. According to them, he has no constituency or supporters, save these and their dependents, and to these, we are requested to believe, he devotes the greatest care. He is charged with organizing them as a political body-guard, and with requiring his renomination at their hands. Philadelphia answered that slander, but it requires more than ordinary patience to see it reiterated day after day when one knows the fact to be that this malignant and personal assault upon the Executive is only because he has turned out of office during his term over 5,000 office-holders and failed to appoint to office twice 5,000 more. I have at hand only the official figures for one bureau, with regard to reduction of force, but the others would cause the total to exceed the figure I have named. The following table shows the actual number of officers in the internal revenue service at the dates named:

	March 1, '69.	Dec. 1, '71.
Assessors	240	[illegible]
Collectors	240	[illegible]
Supervisors	25	[illegible]
Detectives	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assistant Assessors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gaugers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Store-keepers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surveyors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco Inspectors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Everybody conversant with the management of the machinery of politics knows that there are no more efficient emissaries for such a purpose than these numerous, active and locally influential men in the employ of the Government. Yet here we see a President,—charged, it must be remembered, with a determination to perpetuate himself by means of the office-holders,—deliberately cutting off the heads of 2,249 in one bureau alone. I regret that I have not time to go into the dismissals in other Departments, but I know enough of the figures to warrant the statement that, all told, this insane President has absolutely kicked five thousand of his paid supporters into the street, and, according to his enemies, still expects to be elected by them!

THE TRUTH VS. MR. BECK.

I cannot close this article without referring to one or two most flagrant misrepresentations put forth by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, and which are contained in a speech which he has caused to be printed in the *Globe* since the adjournment of Congress, in reply to the figures relating to the expenditures which Mr. Dawes presented when he made the Conference report on the Tax and Tariff bill. Mr. Beck has achieved a reputation for fairness which he never deserved. Under an exterior semblance of justice, he conceals the most malignant and unscrupulous partisan spirit in Congress. His oldest opponents have withdrawn that confidence they once placed in the candor of his utterances. I will only take one or two examples from his speech to prove the justice of this criticism. The figures he presents fairly bristle with ingenious falsification. Here is a specimen: He deliberately charges Mr. Dawes with having purposely omitted from his table of expenditures for 1871-72 the expenses of the Post-office Department, with the design to make the total appear twenty-five millions smaller than it really was; and at the same time with including the expenses for the same Department in his table for 1869, with the design of making a comparison unfavorable to that year of Democratic administration. Now the very reverse of this is true, and Mr. Beck has simply impaled himself. The gross revenues and expenditures of the Post-office Department *never* enter into the accounts of the Government. They did not in 1869, to which time Mr. Beck refers. If he will examine the finance report for that year, from which Mr. Dawes took his figures, he will find that nothing but the *deficiency* entered into the account; and he will further find, unfortunately for his figures, that the deficiency for that year, over and above the receipts of the Department, was $8,196,000 96—thanks to the profitless accommodation of his slave-holding confederates—while for 1872, the deficiency has been just $3,678,759, so that the Post-office service of the country now costs the people, over and above its receipts, actually $4,517,239 [illegible] less than it did in 1869. The revenues of the Department are, each year, regularly appropriated to meet the expenditures of the Department; but this does not carry them into either the debit or credit side of the account. If Mr. Beck, to suit his own purposes, insists upon putting them in as expenditures he cannot of course object to their being counted as revenue; and when he has turned round and paid off the expenditure by the very revenue which he has put in he may consider himself equal to the task of lifting himself over his own arithmetical muddle by the waistband of his breeches.

Once more, Mr. Beck: When you stated that the proceeds of sales in the Navy Department, $11,000,000, have not been covered into the Treasury; that the money cannot be used by the Secretary of the Treasury, but can be drawn out by the Secretary of the Navy, "whenever he has any other case like the Secor claim to pay or repay," perhaps you did not mean to utter a series of flat-footed, unmitigated falsehoods. But if you had been candid and honest enough to make open inquiry at the Treasury Department—where you have been making surreptitious inquiry of late—you would have learned the fact that this money now, as heretofore, is covered into the Treasury, and that the check of the Secretary of the Navy upon it has no more potency than your own. CYMON.

BOATING.

Rowing Notes at Home and Abroad.

The Wah-Wah-Sum Boat Club, of East Saginaw, composed chiefly of our hardy pioneers and lumbermen, again captured the laurels in the regatta of the North-western Rowing Association, held at Erie, Penn., on the 11th inst. The Neptunes, probably overawed by the appearance of their more formidable opponents, declined to row, offering as a reason that the water was too rough and unfit for shell rowing. The Wah-Wah-Sums rowed over the course, three miles, in their four-oared shell, without shipping any water, in 24 minutes and 40½ seconds. In the six-oared race, for the championship of the Association, same course, they rowed their old boat and carried a coxswain, defeating the six-oared boat [illegible], a new shell, belonging to the Undine Club, of Erie, in 19 minutes and 51¼ seconds. Undine boat 24 seconds later.

Advices by mail state that Robert Fulton, of St. John, labored under many disadvantages in the recent race with George Brown, at Digby, especially in regard to his boat, which did not carry him well, her bow burying at every stroke. Another match may be looked for between the two in consequence.

The friends of O'Leary are not at all satisfied with the result of the recent race on Lake Quinsigamond, and they have signified their intention of making up a purse to enable O'Leary to make another match with Elias Ward. O'Leary would like to get on a match with Patsey Harrington to row a three-mile race for $200 a side after Aug. 1.

Regattas were held at Vallejo and Sacramento, Cal., on the Fourth, and both were well attended. In the Vallejo regatta Capt. Armstrong's gig captured the first prize in the first race, making the distance 2½ miles in 20 minutes, 30 seconds; prize $50. In the single scull race Mr. Landers, of the Pioneer Club, won the first prize, $50, rowing over the same course in a shell, in 18 minutes. The four-oared outrigger race, which was the grand feature of the day, was won by the Pioneer, of San Francisco, in 18 minutes. The principal race in the Sacramento Regatta for four-oared boats, was won by the Denny brothers of the Capitol Boat Club of Sacramento, the Undine's boat, also of Sacramento, coming in second.

The boating interest is also looking upward in New-Orleans, the St. John Boat Club initiating racing on the Bayou St. John with a handsomely contested club race, in the early part of the month. Another boating organization is about being organized, and then the spirit of friendly rivalry will furnish interesting items from that locality.

Dick Dealey, who created such undeniable interest in the single-scull contest at the regatta on the Schuylkill, is rather dissatisfied with the result and states that he is both anxious and willing to row his opponent, Geo. Engelhardt, a three-mile turning race for a prize worth $500.

CAPE MAY.

Its History and Peculiarities—Philadelphia Characteristics—The Native Jerseymen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE MAY, Friday, July 12, 1872.

While the ravishing strains of Hassler's orchestra still linger in my memory let me whisper to your readers some of the delights of an existence at Cape May this most glorious Summer weather. New-Yorkers know little of Cape May, save from hearsay. One hundred and seventy-five miles down the Atlantic coast, where the Delaware River pours itself into the boundless deep, is Cape Island, if your readers can imagine the propriety of designating any place Cape Island; but it is quite true. The place is at once a cape and an island, for a stream of water runs around it from Delaware Bay on the south to the Atlantic on the north. The place embraces within its water boundaries some six thousand acres, about one-third being in a state of cultivation or improvement. This, then, is the Summer home of the aristocracy of Philadelphia, and a very pleasant home have they chosen, with its sea-breezes and its unapproachable bathing-grounds, and its drives and pretty lawns sloping to the water-side. The growth of Cape May in the estimation of the public has been slow and sure, for the Philadelphian is conservative, and is slow to make or unmake friendships for man or place. Many years ago, before fashion decreed an annual hegira to the watering-places, a few old bachelors, or, maybe, an occasional well-to-do merchant, with his family, found their way to the sea-shore, and, in course of time, a few people were found enterprising enough to erect a hotel, and then came a rich burgher or two and erected cottages, and so, year by year, the summer population has increased, until today it numbers about seven thousand souls in round numbers, to which should be added the respectable—respectable in number only—array of "camp-followers," whose business it is to follow in the wake of fashion and pick up the crumbs that fall from her table. Proprietors of bath-houses, club-houses, saloons, boat-keepers, stationers, billiard-men, and so on *ad infinitum*. Cape May excels not so much in the number as in the quality of its hotels. A real Quaker City passion for absolute cleanliness seems to pervade every detail in the domestic economy of these elegant hostelries, and the Stockton, now two years old, is one of the finest specimens of sea-side hotel architecture in this country. A feeling of permanent coolness seems to steal over one as he enters its portals; wide, massive, elegant in all its details, it presents at a glance all one would have, and its situation is quite charming; but Congress Hall, the *grande palais* of the island, is the head-quarters of the highest ton Philadelphia boasts, and its splendid lawn, admirable situation, excellent domestic management and unparalleled orchestra stamp it at once the abiding place of the greatest *crême*. Gushing representatives of Mme. D'Hervilly's Chegaray Institute, their first Summer after graduating, meet here the latest accessions to the Philadelphia Club, and under the influence of the "Beautiful Blue Danube," not altogether unassisted by the beautiful blue Atlantic, exchange the latest gossip of L'Impératrice fashion, while fond mammas look on and purr in sweet content, and hope, O! so much, that something will come of it all; but they seem to forget that out of nothing comes nothing. To be sure, these gushing goslings may, in a moment of inspiration, pledge their undying affection, their never, no, never! ceasing vows of eternal constancy, but what comes of it—what to either, all these vows before the Summer is ended? I don't believe in watering-place engagements. Out of at least twenty I have known in the last two years, but one is likely to eventuate in marriage. In this case the gentleman is very worthy and very poor; the lady is rich, and it is a case of true love; at least they think it is—which is just as well in the long run.

There is something inspiriting in the place that "thrills and fills one with a joy unfelt before," and the cooling breezes of the evening, when the sun sinks to rest, beget a moralizing tone, and one finds himself likening the waves to all sorts of unheard-of things, and the murmur of the waters to the voice of an agonized being whose every hope has faded,—his all of life a blank. Arm-in-arm the couples break away from the crowds and stroll adown the sands, and never stop until they reach the light-house on Diamond Beach, while others find it pleasanter to go up the shore toward the inlet. The ceaseless plashing of the waves suggests something spoony to each of them, and coy Luna peeping from behind a cloud and reflecting her face on the mirror of the sea, full many a time causes the impulsive heart of youth to dance and ripple like the waters, and bury its thoughts as far beneath the surface as it may until the glorious orb of night ventures fully into view, and the Adonis takes heart of grace and neatly steals his arm around the yielding waist, and eyes meet eyes, and—and—"I guess we had better go home now, for mamma may be worried, you know," she whispers; but they don't seem to go, and before the evening has spent itself Cupid has pierced both hearts with that fatal arrow, and—they sometimes wish he hadn't before the Summer is over.

The Winter population of the place consists of a motley array of thin-shanked, split-nosed Jerseymen, sometimes known as sand-bags, from their uncontrolable habit of alighting on every one who seems to present the least evidence of a superfluity of the world's dross, and hanging on until the last drop of blood is gone. In the Winter they gather at the groggeries and variety stores, (variety-store here is what any country grocery-store is at any place,) and discuss the probabilities of the coming season. "D'ye reckon we kin put on another waggin to Skellinger's Landing nex' season?" says one of them. "Wall, I don't know. Will it pay, Shadrack?" "Y-a-a-s, I kinder reckon it will. I took a crowd of City chaps up every day in the yaller waggon, an' I kin jes' do that same nex' Summer." The dealers in bathing suits sit and patch and sew all through the weary Winter months, and put on an extra piece of flaming red at a cost of half a cent, and slyly chuckle because they see in the future ten cents extra for that. The Jersey women make bath-towels the size of a handkerchief—an absolute fact—and in Summer give you two of these to dry yourself after you emerge from the sea. Let some "City chap" have the hardihood to venture down to Cape May during the Winter; every Jerseyman, with the fish bones sticking through his clothes, will have his pedigree and that of his family before night. Cape May in Winter is simply fearful. Cold, dead, lonely, monotonous. The inhabitants show very plainly the results of the Winter's siege, their principal diet consisting of fish, one can almost imagine fishes eyes in their head-pieces, and their mouths look for all the world like those of porpoises, and their hands seem to have turned into fish-hooks; but Summer comes apace, and an occasional "square meal" serves to rub off some of the irregularity, but they remain for the most part the same unkempt, uncombed, unwashed specimens of Jersey humanity from one year's end to the other.

This season promises no stirring novelties. We will have concerts three times a day on Congress Hall lawn, an occasional ball, semi-weekly hops, daily bathing and the sherry cobbler following closely in its wake, flirtations, gossip, driving, walking on the beach, and—home in September to renew the fight with the world and forget for a time the pleasures of a sea-side residence. TENORITA.

Queer Freak of a Boston Girl.

From the Boston Globe, July 13.

The young lady, Miss Edith F. Wallace, who mysteriously disappeared from the Dorchester District, Boston, on June 12, has been found and returned to her home. Her story in explanation of her disappearance is that she obtained a suit of clothes belonging to her brother, which she donned in a wood near home, where she left her own apparel, and then, after having her hair shorn close to her head, she proceeded to Fall River and worked for about two weeks in a cotton factory. Becoming dissatisfied with this kind of employment, she hired out with a farmer, and did light work for a few days. In neither of these places was her sex suspected. She came to Boston a few days since, and, having no visible occupation, and apparently no friends to care for her, she was arrested as a vagrant, and, under the name of James Wilson, was sent to Westboro. Here her true sex was discovered, and this fact was communicated to Col. Tufts, who in turn notified Capt. Quinn, Deputy Chief of Police. The latter, knowing that the description answered that of Miss Wallace, sent Officer Hines, in company with Mrs. Wallace, and visited Westboro yesterday, where the mother at once recognized her lost child. All the mysteries in the case now appeared to be cleared up except one, that the inmates of the house did not discover that a suit of the young man's clothing was missing. With this clue the local officers could probably have found the runaway within a day or two. The members of the family have stated from the beginning that the girl's shabbiest suit, which it appears she left in the woods, was all that was missing from the house. Upon this the hypothesis of suicide was set up, and every pond, well, creek and clay pit in Dorchester has [illegible]

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

The Monument to the English Prince Consort in Hyde Park, London.

From the London Standard, July 4.

Yesterday morning her Majesty the Queen favored, as proverbial, with delightful weather, visited the grand memorial to the Prince Consort in Hyde Park, on the occasion of a further installment being exposed to public view, namely, the whole of the superb sculptural enhancements—the alti relievi on the podium of men distinguished in poetry, painting, sculpture and architecture; the four upper groups of agriculture, manufacture, commerce and engineering, and the four grand lower groups of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The Queen first went round the monument and examined the four grand groups of the territorial quarters of the globe, which are placed at the angles of the base, commencing with Asia, then passing in succession to Africa, America and Europe, evidently taking much interest, as was natural, in the remarkable group of America, which in the significance, and poetry of its conception has a pointed reference to some affairs of political moment now transpiring. Her Majesty then ascended the steps leading to the podium, and noticed the fine series of alto relievi by Armstead and by Phillips and the upper groups at the angles by Weeks, H. A. Thornycroft, by Lawlor and by Marshall, R. A. To each of the artists present—and they were all those engaged on this memorable work, save one whom death has removed from amongst us—Her Majesty expressed her satisfaction, as well, indeed she might, for, after the display of marble sculpture here concentrated, there can be no more question as to the extent, capability and reality of this domain of art in England. We know of no such truly magnificent collection to be seen anywhere else, and, while bearing due testimony to the beauty and perfection of the numerous, familiar and deservedly so much admired antiques—the pick of the best works of the best men in all time—looked upon as types and models, it is something for the glory of this country that in a decade of a single century she could produce at once from among her own modest sons ten men capable of maintaining the high reputation of their art in a manner to challenge comparison with the famous efforts of past ages in all parts of the earth.

After her Majesty's departure at noon admission within the inclosure was permitted to the holders of special tickets, and visitors invited by the Executive Committee, most of whom in their inspection availed themselves of the hand-book published within the last few days by Mr. John Murray, under authority, and in which the whole of the details, and the different ideas which have been sought to be expressed by the artists, or which have influenced the Executive, are set forth. On Wednesday the boarding which forms the inclosure will be totally removed, and the whole of the monument will be then open to the public gaze, saving the central and principal figure of the Prince, which is the sole object that remains unexecuted. Of this intended figure there is a wood-cut in Murray's hand-book; upon it opinions will continue to differ, as they have done, until it is finally submitted in its actuality, and its true character then established by the test of public opinion. The official statement made respecting it is that a modification of Mr. Foley's model is to be cast in bronze, and the statue erected on the pedestal in the course of next year. Up to the present date only the architectural features of the monument were properly visible, and the importance of yesterday's act, therefore, consists in putting forward the thoughtful and earnest labors of English sculptors, and we are glad to find that in many quarters a high appreciation has already taken root, and which will undoubtedly extend the wider and intensify as the observation of their admirable productions becomes more general. Whatever may be the rectitude of either of the differing opinions held as to the architectural part, and baldachino, with its floric spire, its granite pillars and bronze figures—and we know how much at variance these opinions have been and are—its present dazzling aspect will make it popular to the masses, and this popularity will doubtless continue as long as its brightness lasts. We regret, however, that allusions to the original idea of an obelisk should be injudiciously dragged forward at this juncture, when everybody is content to accept the monument in its totality as a fine erection, and a fact accomplished; for the present shrine, whatever its merits or demerits in critical judgment, really had its origin in the powerful influence of the architects, and not because the original proposal was not approved in high places, or was impracticable of execution.

Following the order in which the Queen proceeded, we may briefly comment on the general qualities of the respective works. The first to be noticed is the group executed by Mr. Foley to represent Asia—this, we regret to say, we cannot admire so much as the others, and in which a total absence of any reference to our important colonial dependencies in Australasia seems a grave omission. Plainly speaking, a great deal more might have been made of a territory renowned for its ancient civilization and celebrated for its ancient commerce—a territory to English minds more suggestive of superbly-attired princes and warriors than of Persian poets or mendicant Chinese. There is among the curiosities of the popular museum near by the Memorial, a musical organ, once the property of Tippoo Saib, made as a tiger biting at the throat of a prostrate English soldier—a rude and cruel affair, but which brings to the mind vividly the extent of the ameliorating influence of European civilization upon Eastern ferocity of passion, and seems at least suggestive to a naturalist that the tiger is equally an Asiatic as well as a more graceful animal than the cumbrous elephant, and that some allusion to our power and our vast and rich possessions in India would have been appropriate and desirable.

Next comes Theed's group of Africa, which is exceedingly graceful and beautifully executed. Particularly admirable is it in the figure of Abyssinia. There is nothing to be desired, to be added or diminished to this fine composition, not even an allusion to English travel in that land of the scorching sun and of river mystery.

America, by John Bell—whose many careful and poetic conceptions have raised him to the highest position among modern sculptors—is the finest of all the groups, in our own, as well as in general estimation. Its superiority is particularly manifested in the composition and in the delicacy of the sentiment, as well as in the distinctness with which the story it tells is expressed. The representative figure of America, riding on the wild and shaggy bison, is a fine and spirited conception; while the frank admission of the United States leading the way in the affairs of the vast Western Continent, while Canada, with true loyalty, still presses the rose of England to her breast, displays a prominent and estimable fact, acknowledged without jealousy alike by Sovereign and by people here.

The last, but not the least worthy of admiration, of the four grand territorial groups is Europe—the mythic fiction of Europa being treated in an unexceptionably innocent way. The group is nicely composed; a little too quiet, perhaps, but pleasant and graceful. The one mistake is that it does not point outwards to the angle. Merit it has, but were it even otherwise we would speak kindly of the labors of one who has passed away, and whose last work is said to have a touching interest akin to that of the last picture by Murillo. We have the less hesitation in making this delicate allusion to the anxieties of McDowell's last hours as it cannot harm the dead, but ought to be a cause of benefit to the living, for the glory of a national work should be free from the tarnish of unremunerative toil.

Of the smaller groups on the horizon of the podium, we may say of Agriculture that it is very nice—the upper figure notably graceful. Manufacture and Engineering follow in merit, but Thornycroft's Commerce is unmistakably the best of the four. The sculptures of the podium deserve every praise, and the palm of merit can be given to neither Armstead nor to Phillips, but must be fairly shared alike—each series having its special characteristics. The selection of the individual poets, musicians, painters and sculptors, as representing the highest attainments in their respective vocations, was undoubtedly a difficult task; but the omission of Byron and Walter Scott is certainly open to comment. Neither is the attitude of our great master-dramatist, Shakespeare, listening to the strains of Homer, at all appropriate, for it will be remembered that so far from following the "wondrous blind old man," he actually, in his "Troilus and Cressida," shows himself so disgusted with the character of Achilles that he makes him bring in a number of Myrmidons to slaughter Hector. We congratulate Mr. Gilbert Scott on his appearance among the goodly company upon the northern side.

A Swiss Prison Pay-Master Absconds to the United States and Gets Arrested.

Mr. D. C. Crowley, one of the attachés of the United States Marshal's Office, arrested a man named Ahlander, in the steamer Arnot, at 5½ o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday. Ahlander left Station, in Switzerland, on the 15th of June last, having become a public defaulter to a very large amount. The accused was pay-master of the prison at Laverone, in Switzerland, and, at the time he absconded is supposed to have been in possession of a very large amount of money. United States Marshal Crowley has been in possession of a telegram giving the height, age, appearance, &c., of the criminal for several weeks past.

Yesterday he boarded the Arnot on its arrival, and immediately recognized Ahlander as the absconded prison pay-master. A photograph in Crowley's possession corresponded precisely with the appearance of the accused. There being no United States Marshal present at the time, the prisoner was escorted in a carriage to Ludlow-street Jail. He will be brought up today for examination before Commissioner Shields.

THE GREELEY FRAUD.

How the Tammany Alliance is Regarded by Former Subscribers of the "Tribune"—Stop my Paper—No More Greeley for Me—White Hats Not Wanted for Iowa—An Insight into the Way States are Pledged for the Cincinnati Candidate.

We present below a careful collection of letters, from correspondents who set forward in a very clear manner, the reasons why Republicans and Democrats, having a proper regard for principles, cannot vote for Mr. GREELEY.

A farmer of Lincoln, Me., writes:

"The Greeley political frauds don't thrive much this way unless they are thoroughly dressed with putrified Democracy and watered with the tears of the soreheaded, disappointed, ex-office-holders of the Republican Party."

J. N. Mc. writes from McArthur, Ohio, under date of June 22. He orders three copies of the WEEKLY TIMES for a year, and adds:

"All who read the TIMES cannot praise it enough. They think it the best Republican paper they have ever seen. The Republican ranks are unbroken here. We are firmly standing by our guns, confident of victory. GREELEY's ambition and the Democratic thirst for the spoils of office are appreciated."

W. E. B., of Coxsackie, in this State, thus replies to the *Tribune's* announcement of the formation of a Greeley Club in that town:

"A Greeley Club is said to have been formed in Coxsackie, Greene County, N. Y., with H. P. LIVINGSTON, President, and 318 members. Now, in regard to this club, there is no person of the name of LIVINGSTON in this town, and only enough Greeley men in this town to form one three hundred and eighteenth of the number, and this one Greeley man has never held an office of any kind, and never will, with the help of any party."

J. A., of Orleans County, New-York, under date of June 17, writes:

"Inclosed you will find two dollars, for which please send the WEEKLY TIMES to ——, for one year from the receipt of this. These are both *Tribune* subscribers, who are disgusted with its treason, and do not propose to have anything more to do with it. No Kuklux, treason-sympathizing and supporting papers for me, whether it be the New-York *Tribune*, or any other rebel organ."

J. S., of Enders, Dauphin County, Penn., gives an idea of the Democratic feeling for Mr. GREELEY in his section of the country. After referring to a subscription forwarded, he says:

"You can hear leading Democrats in this place every day give vent to their opinion in regard to GREELEY's nomination, like this: 'I can never stomach H. G., I would sooner vote for U. S. G.'"

D. N. H., an old tar of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, has sent us a number of verses, of which the following are a fair sample:

And though Democrats all, both the great and the small
Sing the praises of Horace so truly,
They will say on the sly, it is all in my eye,
For we never can vote for old Greeley.

And if they in their boat should take Horace afloat,
For a while they may sail very nice;
But when tempests arise in the November skies,
The old hulk will go down in a trice.

So if Horace and Gratz have the wisdom of rats,
They will scamper before 'tis too late,
Join the ship of the free, that can breast every sea,
And keep Grant at the helm of the State.

W. L. M., of Welchville, Oxford County, Maine, incloses a subscription for the TIMES with the following request:

"I wish you would tell the New-York *Tribune* people that they are played out around here. They used to have a large club, but it has gone up, as all such clubs do go up. Please tell them also, that in the village of Welch, out of about five hundred inhabitants, there are not three Greeley men at the most, and these are [illegible] crossed."

W. H. N., of Hinsdale, N. Y., says:

"I have been a subscriber for the *Tribune* for ten years past, and until recently had supposed that Mr. GREELEY was a stanch Republican. It seems very strange that a man like him should sacrifice all these principles which he had so vigorously supported, and that he should now turn right square around and indorse and advocate those of the Democracy. Can I support such a man? No, never."

J. H. L., of Millersville, Lancaster County, Penn., under date of June 21, writes:

"Silently one by one of old GREELEY's patrons drop off and place themselves by the side of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The spirit of THADDEUS STEVENS still lives in the hearts of his late constituents. They are all, as Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD says, 'for the man who whaled, and against the man who bailed, JEFFERSON DAVIS.'"

J. H. A., of Danes, Schuyler County, Penn., forwards a subscription to the TIMES, and takes occasion to compliment us for our warfare on the thieves and scoundrels of this City. In referring to the candidature of Mr. GREELEY he says:

"I have taken the *Tribune* for quite a long time, and would be glad to do so still, but we cannot keep up a club of subscribers here. We have two or three broken down [illegible] old Democrats who stand by old HORACE, and may their gray hairs descend in peace to their political graves. I am traveling most of the time in the counties of Steuben, Schuyler and Tompkins, and I find GREELEY stock everywhere very low, and almost out of market. GRANT is all right. Never stood so well as today in this section."

W. J., a veteran observer of the political situation in Sullivan County, New-York, writes as follows:

"Please send me three more copies of the WEEKLY TIMES for one year. Inclosed you will find $6. Twenty-five copies of the *Tribune* used to come here at one time, now not a single copy comes. The people drop it almost to a man. If HORACE runs on both tickets he will get badly beaten in Sullivan County."

W. N. S., formerly of Chemung County, New-York, sends a subscription to the TIMES. His connection with the *Tribune* he relates thus briefly:

"I took the *Tribune* from the first paper until four years ago, and have got up a club at every Presidential campaign of from twenty to one hundred. Now Mr. GREELEY has gone back on us. He sends only three papers, that I know of, for this place."

J. W. P. R., of Moundsville, West Virginia, under date of June 27, writes:

"Inclosed find $6, for which add ten copies of your campaign edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES to the club of ten sent to my address. The political sentiment here is such that your paper has supplanted the New-York *Tribune*. The Republicans have almost universally dropped that paper since Mr. GREELEY's apostacy."

M. A. H., of Pemaquid, Me., says:

"Inclosed herewith find subscription for two copies of Campaign WEEKLY TIMES. There are no Greeley Republicans in this part of the Pine-tree State, so far as I can learn. Even the more honest portion of the Democracy are rather reluctant about swallowing so nauseous a dose; and the only *unqualified* support the Cincinnati nominees receive comes from what were known during the war as the most malignant stripe of Copperheads."

G. A. M. of Fairlee, Orange County, Vermont, writes us a long letter, accompanied by a subscription to the TIMES—in which he endeavors to refresh Mr. GREELEY's memory concerning his abuse of the Democrats. We extract as follows:

"I have been a reader of the New-York *Tribune* for thirty years, and have got up many clubs for it. At the time GREELEY signed JEFF. DAVIS's bonds, we had a very respectable club here, none of the members of which took the paper afterward with the exception of myself, and I took it for GREELEY's past services and not for that foolish act; although I never could justify his abuse of those who thought it a silly, unpatriotic performance, not deeming at the time that it was to be made a step to the Presidential chair. I got up a club last December with much exertion. About that time he began his attacks on GRANT, when many Republicans saw where he was drifting, and they refused to subscribe, and the few of those who did, are sick enough of his self-conceited boasting of himself and his condemnation of all who prefer GRANT. The *Tribune* used to say the Democratic Party had but two planks in its platform—first, to love rum; second, "to hate the negro." Without a belief in either of these ones, Democracy might be doubted. Now all that is required to make one dye in the wool is to love H. G., and hate U. S. GRANT."

The following letter from E. A. V., of Burlington, Iowa, a prominent resident of that city, tells how far it is safe to rely upon the promises of the gentlemen who *engage* to carry certain States for GREELEY and BROWN:

"Enclosed please find $1 for your 'campaign edition.' Success to you. We have no '*Greeley Republicans*,' in this region, and our townsman, Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, stated last evening, in the Fifth-avenue meeting, that 'he would carry the State for GREELEY.' This is funny to us *Hawkeyes*. Forty thousand majority for GRANT in November is our guess."

J. J. L., of Hopkinsville, Christian County, Ky., tells the old, old story of his disgust with the *Tribune* because of its change of principles. Here is what he says:

"Please find money order for $6, the subscription price of two copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. I will soon send you still other names. I have been a reader of the *Tribune* for several years, but the recent change from a *Republican* to a *Democratic* 'organ' has disgusted me, and I shall, therefore, henceforth look elsewhere for good news and good doctrine. I hope you will have great success in extending the circulation of your invaluable paper, and with it the dissemination of sound Republican principles. You may look for a good report from Kentucky next November."

J. N. B., of Hartford, Conn., says:

"It may not be uninteresting to your host of Republican friends and constant readers, to know how the *Tribune* is being received in this down-eastern locality. A gentleman living not far from this, and who has been a subscriber to that paper, stepped into the Post-office of this village a few days since, and said: 'Mr. Postmaster, I have been a subscriber to the *Tribune* for fifteen years—stop the thing. Now, Sir, when I want a Democratic paper, I will subscribe to one, and take Democracy pure and unadulterated. I will not receive it through a disaffected Republican quill.' This seems to be the growing sentiment of numbers of subscribers to the *Tribune*, former admirers of the would-be President, *Solon Shingle's* great prototype."

F. D. C., of New-Albany, Ind., says:

"Please add ten numbers to my list for the TIMES. The first copies gave the most unbounded satisfaction. The TIMES will very soon supplant the *Tribune*, which, at the first of the year had one hundred subscribers here, most of whom are now dissatisfied. I understand some of them have petitioned the publishers, as a matter of justice and honesty, to return the unexpired portion of the subscription money, or send instead a good, reliable Republican paper, like the TIMES. On the 1st of January next we will make up a club of one hundred members for the TIMES."

The following characteristic letter comes from H. H. M., a resident of Lemon, Wyoming County, Penn.:

"Inclosed please find $1 for one copy of the WEEKLY TIMES one year. I have taken the *Tribune* for about twenty years, but since H. G. has seen fit to turn his back on his friends, and go begging for the support of the Copperhead party, ignoring the record of a life-time, it is rather more than I bargained for, and more than I intend to stand, so good-by *Greeley and Tribune*. GREELEY says that one Republican Party is enough in any State; so I think, and enough for the United States, too; and he further says the *Tribune* will never be a 'party organ' again; but to me it looks and reads exactly like the 'organ' of the 'Liberals,' and their candidate for President. If it is not, what kind of a machine is it? I don't know of a Greeley Republican in our township. GRANT we all know, and WILSON we all know, and further, we all know them to be capable and honest, and we don't know any reason why the Republicans should not all vote for them. We intend to try it anyhow, for we know where to find them at all times."

Nineteen subscribers of the *Tribune* have sent subscriptions to the TIMES, with the request that we may publish the following manifesto, announcing their withdrawal from Mr. GREELEY's organ, that "is not an organ." It is dated at White Cloud, Kansas, and is addressed to the publishers of the New-York *Tribune*:

"We, the undersigned, subscribers to the *Weekly Tribune*, having been firm believers in many of the political 'articles of faith' hitherto adhered to by that journal, and believing that its managers, together with its late editor-in-chief, could not and would not attempt to disorganize the party which it had so long and arduously labored to bring into power, were again induced to subscribe for the same; and, believing its present course suicidal to that party and destructive to the best interests of good government, and believing its managers and late editor-in-chief to be now, as on a former memorable occasion, willing to '*make a peace* with the enemy *upon the best obtainable terms*,' and believing that the best interests of the nation will be promoted by the continuance in the Presidential office of a thorough Republican with whom '*the will of the people*' is law; therefore, we respectfully request that the copies of the *Weekly Tribune* addressed to us be discontinued from this date, as we emphatically refuse to lend our aid in the dissemination of the heresies therein contained."

A correspondent signing himself "Dirigo," writing from Culpeper, Va., under date of June 27, says:

"Inclosed I send you a list of twelve subscribers to the weekly Campaign Edition of the TIMES, as a slight reminder that the *Tribune* has taken a departure from the Republican ranks and is no longer approved of in this section. We believe in sustaining the man who has been faithful to every pledge and has executed the laws as he promised he would do. I have failed to find, thus far, a single Republican in this county who has announced his intention of supporting "Old HORACE;" on the contrary, I find many straight-out Democrats who will vote for GRANT if GREELEY is nominated or indorsed by the Baltimore Convention."

Our Albany dealer writes to us increasing his order for the TIMES. In doing so, he says:

"Greeley stock is way down here. Among the route carriers there have been at least sixty customers who, having taken the *Tribune* ten or fifteen years, have stopped it, and are now taking the TIMES. Their mode of changing is thus: 'Stop that d——d fool's paper, and send me the TIMES.'"

A. V. S., of Detroit, Mich., gives his idea of Mr. GREELEY's shortcomings, and tells us why he (HORACE GREELEY) is not the man for Gen. GRANT's successor. The following is an extract from his letter:

"I would like to add my name to the long list of those who have discarded the *Tribune*, and the vagaries of its Chappaqua wood-chopper. For eighteen years I have been a constant reader and supporter of that paper, receiving it as a subscriber from my news-dealer, but have now given it up and taken the TIMES.

But what a ludicrous attitude the Democratic Party has put itself into. At the recent meeting in this city, called by some of the leaders and wire-pullers of that party, two of our most prominent lawyers were among the speakers, Hon. GEO. V. N. LATHROP and C. I. WALKER. When Mr. LATHROP, in his remarks, alluded to the Democratic Party as a 'thing of the past,' it reminded me that a certain Washington politician, a few years since called it a 'dead duck.' I wondered whether the speaker remembered that no one man had struck harder blows upon the poor 'duck's' back than old HORACE himself. Yet, in the face of this fact, he urged them to make him their candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people. But it may be that the leaders of the party at least, have become so pious that they are now ready to kiss the rod with which they have been 'beaten with so many stripes.'"

C., of Waterville, Kansas, sends us the following enthusiastic account of the state of public feeling in that State as regards the principal candidates for the Presidency:

"The TIMES is doing much good here in the cause of right, justice and true Republicanism. Many have repudiated the *Tribune* since its editor has repudiated his life-long principles and attempted to sacrifice his party for the sake of place. * * * Thus it is that away out here on these Western prairies the grand old principles of the Republican Party are upheld and sustained by a very large majority, who cannot forget the party that rallied to the defense of our country when armed rebels in front and malicious enemies in the rear fought for and sought its destruction. And who cannot forget the eminent services at that time and ever since of U. S. GRANT and HENRY WILSON!"

NEW-JERSEY.

A Tammany Fizzle at Montclair, N. J.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1872.

For some days past there has been an attempt to get up a great Greeley and Brown ratification meeting for last evening at Montclair, N. J. Speakers from abroad were promised, and the people earnestly entreated to rally in their full strength. A prominent New-York lawyer residing at Montclair attended the meeting, and gives the following report of it. The number present reached the grand total of 155—one-third boys and the balance composed largely of Irish, there not being more than twenty tax-payers present. One George W. Anderson, from the "Bush" of Missouri, talked, but failed to call forth a favorable response from this magnificent audience.

A reporter from the *Tribune* was on hand, and as that "organ" will probably give a most glowing and partial account of this gathering, this is written in order that the truth may be known, and that the false impression may not go abroad that the people of Montclair and vicinity favor the Tammany candidates. A.

LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.

Grant and Wilson Club—The County to be Carried for the Republicans.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PITTSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., Saturday, July 13, 1872.

A call published in the *Gazette* of this place, on the 12th inst., for a meeting of those favorable to Grant and Wilson and opposed to the Greeley faction, was largely responded to the same evening at the place designated. A Grant and Wilson Club was formed, permanent officers were elected, head-quarters were secured, and between sixty and seventy members were enrolled within the hour. Speeches were made and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire evening.

Pittston raises the first hurrah in old Luzerne for Grant and Wilson, the echoes of which you shall hear repeated from Carbondale to Hazleton, and which my faith assures me, will culminate in one united shout of victory next November.

The officers elected are as follows:—President, Theo. Strong; Vice-President, O. F. Gaines; Treasurer, J. B. Shiffer; Secretary, C. F. Sutherland; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Bruce; Executive Committee, H. K. Ebert, Wm. R. Sax, C. S. Blackman, C. H. Campbell, E. J. Schooley. UNUS.

MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.

Soreheads in the Greeley Movement—Why They are Dissatisfied.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BROOKFIELD, Madison County, N. Y., Friday, July 12, 1872.

I know pretty well the condition of public sentiment and can safely say that Madison County is safe for her usual majority. We have a Greeley County Committee appointed, and I am acquainted with three of them:

R. Stewart, failed to get the nomination to Congress.

D. W. Cameron was Collector of Internal Revenue and is not.

S. D. White failed to get the Republican nomination for District-Attorney.

I presume the others have heads as sore as the above, too, but am not personally familiar with the facts. T.

Levees Asserted to be Worse than Useless.

From the St. Louis Republican.

It is well known that dykes and embankments were long ago constructed along many miles of the Lower Mississippi River, to maintain that division between the land and water requisite for pleasant and profitable agriculture. The fickle river was thus kept in its bed, and thousands of acres of rich lands were guarded from its periodical encroachments. Since the war these levees have not been kept in repair for want of interest and means, and much loss to agriculture has been the consequence. In view of the proposition before Congress contemplating the expenditure of some $65,000,000 in constructing "levees" from Cairo to the Gulf, on both sides of the river, some of the Southern papers declare that the levees are cumbersome contrivances at best, and of no practical use.

In support of this announcement they say that the embankments tend only to raise the bottom of the river, and that the Government might go on building them eternally to a constantly-rising river, until the highest natural bluffs become lowlands. If experience in levee-building has so far shown this to be a fact, it does seem as if some other plan ought to be adopted to effect the purpose intended. It would not do to elevate the river upon a mountain ridge, for the building must stop some time, and then the impetuous torrent would have its own way in the end. It is suggested that instead of embankments built with the fruitless purpose of preventing the natural flow of water, the natural facilities for its passage ought to be increased. This, it is argued, can be done by a system of canals, connecting the various rivers and natural water-courses with the Gulf.

These would carry off the surplus water, and at the same time form new arteries of commerce into the whole interior cotton regions of the South. Floods would be impossible, and the means of agriculture would be infinitely increased. The diffusion of water surfaces thus caused would also be a great benefit to the quality and quantity of produce, taking one year with another. The facilities of transportation would also be infinitely augmented, and canal-boats propelled by steam, it is supposed, would do the great burden of the carrying twice as cheap as either railroads or steamboats are now doing it. This would be a magnificent system of canals if it could be put in operation as proposed, and would doubtless work a revolution in the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, if not of the world.

A Minnesota Judge's Pleasure Trip.

From St. Paul Pioneer, July 13.

On Wednesday morning last, Judge Wilkin decided to take a short trip into the country to spend a few days, and to that end proceeded to the depot of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Road, to take the cars for White Bear, and thence to Stillwater, intending to go some ten miles out into Wisconsin. Arriving at White Bear, the conductor announced that passengers for Stillwater would change cars. The Judge got up and leaving the train took a seat in a car of the other train at the station, and upon the arrival of the train at the terminus, desired to be taken to the best hotel in town. The Judge says he thought the countenance of the landlord looked familiar, but he did not think anything of it, until he had been driven nearly half way from the depot to the Merchants Hotel, when he discovered that he was in St. Paul. Instead of taking the train for Stillwater, he had inadvertently taken the down train from Duluth, and was brought back home without knowing it.

The Capture of Wild Goats at Guadaloupe Island.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Union.

The little sloop Flirt has arrived from Guadaloupe Island, after a four days' run. The season thus far has been very wet on the island, and the killing of goats will be delayed in consequence fully one month. An unusually large number will be killed this year, as preparations have been made which will expedite matters so that they can be slaughtered very rapidly. A large inclosure has been made, with nearly ten miles of post and rail fence. Inside of this immense corral all of the springs of the island are situated, and as soon as it begins to get dry the goats naturally find their way into it when seeking for water. Capt. Clancy thinks that he will kill fully ten thousand this year. The skins and tallow from this number of goats will pay a good interest.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Parliamentary Proceedings—A Scene in the Assembly—M. Thiers in the Tribune—The Debate on the Raw-Material Tax—Scandalous Incidents—M. Rouher and His Reception—After Events.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Wednesday, July 3, 1872.

At the hour I closed my last letter a most singular scene was taking place in the Assembly at Versailles, and I take advantage of the first post to send it to you. To prevent a long dissertation I must sum up the situation. You are already aware that M. Thiers insists upon his protective policy and his tax upon raw material. The Assembly refuses to grant it, not only because it is considered a dangerous and futile mode of trying to raise the revenue required, but because the sense of the country is against it. Petitions are pouring in upon the Deputies, asking them to resist to the last, and I have already told you that Bordeaux, Marseilles and other large towns have gone almost unanimously for free trade. As M. Thiers continued to insist and had a new deficit ready each time one was filled by other means, the Assembly appointed a Committee of fifteen to examine the matter. The members were not chosen by lot, but were specially drawn from the men who were known to be strong in finance and men of great legislative experience. M. Rouher and M. Magne were upon this Committee. After several months of indefatigable labor, after studying the question thoroughly, after calling before it the most eminent political economists of France and England, after a complete examination of the English system and a consultation with all the great manufacturers and financiers, this Committee made its report. I need scarcely say that no Parliamentary report was ever more carefully prepared. The wisdom and experience of Thiers himself, of Rothschild, of John Stuart Mill, Michel Chevalier, and more than sixty others is embraced in this document. The result is given as follows: In answer to the question whether or not a tax on raw material could be made productive, ten members of the Committee said no, and five yes. To the question whether the revenue desired could be made immediately available, the Committee answered no unanimously. France is bound by certain treaties of commerce which do not expire until 1876, and the Committee finds the proposed tax incompatible with those treaties. After carefully going over everything, it was unanimously decided that for more than five years to come the Budget could not profit by this tax to a greater extent than five or five and a half millions.

M. THIERS IN THE TRIBUNE.

Naturally, when this was read all eyes were turned upon the President. He did not keep the Chamber waiting. With a bound he sprung into the tribune, denied flatly the conclusions of the Committee, and treated its members as "specialists" who only saw matters in detail. Instead of five millions he would prove that his taxes would produce forty or forty-two millions at once. M. Thiers began to give some figures when a voice cried, "Prove them." The President said that he had not come prepared for that, but his estimates were made, and he would read them the next day. M. Rouher said that the Committee had given several months' labor to this question, and the results were now printed and in the hands of the Deputies. In a matter of so much consequence it was necessary to go largely into figures, and the best head in the world could not follow them from hearing them read. He proposed, therefore, that the President's estimate should be printed, and studied beside that of the Committee. M. Rouher was, you will perceive, acting like a prudent statesman, and in all this there was not a word to which exception could be taken; but even these few words were subject to many interruptions, and the orator to a number of insults. Seeing the temper of the Chamber, M. Thiers tried to spring his bill upon it. Once more he bounded into the tribune, and began a personal attack upon M. Rouher. The Left was wild with delight. M. Thiers accused Rouher of having nearly ruined the country by his treaties of commerce, and now he would try to complete his work by taking from the nation its right to manage its own affairs. After this preface the report will be understood. I begin where the President is in the tribune:

THE DEBATE.

M. Thiers—In all times the right to impose taxes upon raw materials at home has belonged to every nation. This right the Empire compromised; but, happily, did not quite destroy. We have not quite lost the right to revise our treaties, as M. Rouher would insist. But think of the accusation you bring there against yourself! Happily, you flatter yourself for having done more harm to the country than you really have. [Great applause on the Left.] In spite of the treaties you made our liberty exists, and we are using it to negotiate with the Governments concerned, which have shown great good sense and the best of dispositions toward us."

M. Rouher started for the tribune. The Left began to cry, and organized a cabal against him. Every time he tried to speak his voice was drowned by murmurs and cries of all kinds.

Voice on the Right—Voilà! The liberty of these gentlemen!

Another Voice—The liberty of the Commune!

The Speaker, (M. Grévy)—M. Rouher has the floor, gentlemen, (to the Left,) to speak of a personal matter. [Cries of Hear! Hear!]

M. Rouher—It will not be just not to permit me to give a few words in reply.

Voices on the extreme Left—No! No! Enough! The order of the day! We'll not hear you!

On the Right—Silence! It is a veritable scandal!

M. Rouher—The President of the Republic has spoken of the responsibility which I assumed in signing the treaties of commerce.

The Left—Yes! that's so. Très bien! He was right in doing so. Rouher! Get out of the tribune!

M. Rouher—I do not shrink from that responsibility. [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"] My convictions——

On the extreme Left—His convictions! Oh! Oh! his convictions!

M. Rouher—(Calmly)—My convictions upon this subject have not been modified, and I believe that I rendered a service to my country.

At these words the band of interrupters rose in a body and gave vent to veritable howls. A sort of consternation reigned on the right and in the galleries. Among the most excited we remarked M. Littré and M. Pascal Duprat, M. Jules Favre, the former friend of Lalayé, and M. Lasserre. M. Grévy seemed to have lost his head. As for M. Rouher, placing his back against the Speaker's desk, he waited partially, and at length silence came in a measure.

M. Rouher—I still believe that I render a service to my country——

Cries on the Left—Oh! oh! his country! We know what the country thinks of (the) (contemptuously aside the second person.) Assez! Quite enough of you! The vote. Assez!

M. Malartic (rising in his place)—Continue, Sir. The esteem of the country is not the monopoly of any party.

At these words the fury of the cabal turned against M. Malartic. Fists were shaken at him. The agitation was complete. The members of the Right and the Centre rose in a body and tried to impose silence upon the perturbators.

[illegible]

"I will follow no longer this curious scene. ...

THE NEW ERIE BOARD.

First Meeting of the Directors—Appointment of Committees—Action in Reference to Fraudulent Contracts.

The new Board of Erie Directors held their first meeting yesterday morning, at the Grand Opera-house, Twenty-third-street and Eighth avenue. Mr. Peter H. Watson, the new President, presided, assisted by Mr. H. N. Otis, Secretary. The directors, with the exception of Gen. John A. Dix, G. Talbot Olyphant and Frederic Schuchardt, were all present.

The following committees were appointed, with the President as ex-officio member of each:

Executive Committee—Messrs. Doren, Duncan, Morgan and Barlow.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Cisco, Lansing, Babcock and Travers.

Committee on By-laws—Messrs. Barlow, Pruyn and Johnston.

Mr. W. Watts Sherman resigned the office of Treasurer, and the election of a successor was postponed.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the extravagance which has characterized the legal expenses of this Company for a number of years past, that all appointments of counsel and attorneys now existing be terminated, and that Messrs. Barlow, Larocque and McFarland be appointed the counsel and attorneys of the company at an annual salary of $10,000, and that any further appointments or expenditures in respect to legal business of this Company be made by the President and Executive Committee of this Board.

Resolved, That in all cases where bonds or undertakings in behalf of the Company are necessary to be given in legal proceedings or otherwise, that the Treasurer for the time being be and is hereby authorized, under the authority of the Executive Committee, to use any of the securities or moneys of the Company to the extent necessary for such purposes, as an indemnity and security for the execution of any such bonds or undertakings by the sureties, and that any securities thus used be reported to this Board.

The following preamble and resolution were also adopted:

Whereas, The late Board of Directors of this Company were diligently engaged from the 11th day of March last to the end of their official term in an investigation as to the management of the affairs of this Company under the previous so-called Gould administration; and

Whereas, From such action and investigation, this Board has reason to believe that during the period last referred to, a large number of fraudulent, burdensome and unjust contracts were nominally imposed upon this Company which are voidable at its election; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to forthwith examine and inquire touching all such contracts with any person or corporation made before the 11th day of March, 1872, and in regard to the force and validity thereof, and that they report their conclusions to this Board.

A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Barlow, Pruyn and Johnston was appointed to prepare by-laws and regulations for the government of the Company.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Russell Gurney on the Washington Treaty.

The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M. P., met his constituents at Southampton, on July 3, for the first time since his return from Washington, on the occasion of a Foresters' dinner. The right honorable gentleman spoke of his reception at Washington, and said the Americans deeply sympathized with any matter in which the great British public took any interest. It was not right to suppose that there was in America any feeling of hostility toward England; indeed, he believed that on both sides the Atlantic the greatest interest was felt in all that concerned the real happiness of either nation. Responding to the toast of his health, Mr. Gurney said he had but a poor account to give of himself, having been for nearly half the session engaged on the other side of the Atlantic. He came back as soon as he could, and would have come back sooner; indeed, he had gone upon the condition that he should return at Easter, but just as he was about to leave, a telegram came from the Foreign Office, saying it was very important that he should remain, the negotiations with the United States having then reached such a position that it was thought his return to England and an adjournment of the Commission might have a bad effect. He believed that more interchange of visits was required between England and the United States. We ought to know more of each other. He could see that for America a Republic was best suited, just as was a Monarchy for England, and he was warned by those who knew best about it, against our copying American institutions too rapidly. The object we should have in view was to cultivate friendly feelings with a kindred nation. The people of the United States were perfectly willing to respond to such a feeling, and we should be consulting our best interests and theirs by promoting this harmony, and he felt convinced it had been much contributed to by the Treaty of Washington. He was exceedingly struck when he first landed by the strong and earnest desire everywhere expressed to be on friendly terms with England. Unfortunately, difficulties arose which created for a time unkindly feelings. The Americans thought we were behaving ill, and were annoyed at the angry expressions used on this side of the Atlantic, but when these feelings, as at the time he believed they would, had passed away, the Americans showed themselves anxious that a settlement should be arrived at. It was of the utmost importance to this country, to the cause of civilization, and he might say to the cause of Christianity, that the treaty should be carried out, and that the grand principle recognized in it should be acted upon. He did not care twopence what the result of the Geneva Arbitration might be. Whether this country had to pay two or three millions more or less was a small matter, so long as both nations felt that justice had been done, and that the questions in dispute had been honorably settled.

Disastrous Collision—Loss of Twenty-One Lives.

The Manchester papers of July 6 say that a collision occurred off the Isle of Wight about 12:35 on Tuesday morning, which resulted in the loss of a screw steamer, and, it was believed, not less than twenty-one lives. The Lapwing, iron screw steamer, 600 tons, Capt. Cullen, was proceeding up Channel, bound from Liverpool to Rotterdam, with general cargo, and having on board twenty-eight persons, including bow passengers. The vessel with which she came in collision was the iron bark Abbey Holme, bound from the Thames to Brisbane, with general cargo. At midnight the latter was on the starboard tack a few miles off the Wight, and before going below the Captain saw the Lapwing a few miles off and put his vessel about. He was called on deck by the mate at 12:35, when he saw the steamer about a quarter of a mile off. He hailed her, but she still came on, and the Captain of the Lapwing put his helm hard a-port. The Captain, seeing that a collision was inevitable, put his helm down to lessen the force of the collision, and his vessel went right into the Lapwing, striking her on the port quarter, just abaft the engine-house. She filled rapidly and sank. Her engineer, the quartermaster and the stewardess jumped on board the bark while the vessels were alongside, and four others were picked up by other vessels; the rest, it is thought, went down in the Lapwing. The bark had a hole five feet by three feet in her starboard bow, and a hole on the eight-foot waterline. Her fore compartment was filled with water. The pumps were kept at work, and the holes were stopped. About 11 A. M. the bark was met by the Government tug Camel, which had been sent from Portsmouth to her assistance, and by her towed into Portsmouth harbor.

Abstraction of the Dodge Correspondence—Reduction of Nelson's Bail.

In the civil suit in the Court of Common Pleas, brought by Wm. E. Dodge and others against Abraham Nelson, charged with fraudulently abstracting from the former valuable commercial correspondence, the facts of which have already fully appeared in the Times on the occasion of the criminal examination, Judge Joseph F. Daly has rendered a decision reducing the amount of Nelson's bail from $100,000 to $10,000. The defendant is still confined in Ludlow-street Jail. In the two criminal charges growing out of the same acts, Nelson and others ready given bail in the sums of $5,000 and $500, respectively.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 16.

[illegible]

Tuesday, July 16—P. M.

The dullness of today's markets is, perhaps, as great as that of yesterday; but there are some changes in the way of higher prices and firmer tone.

Gold has been higher all day, selling at 114⅛@114¼@114⅛. The carrying rate for call loans of Gold was 3 ℘ cent. interest; while time loans were on the basis of about 2 ℘ cent. bonus for use till Jan. 1. The mercantile short interest has found it wiser to borrow Gold for specified times, and pay for the use of it, so as to be independent of the conditions of the daily loan market. This class of borrowers is principally supplied with Gold by the bankers who draw on London, and part of the supply of Gold at present comes from this source. The steamer of today took out no specie, but the engagements for to-morrow, Gold and Silver both, are reported as $850,000. Exchange has been rather pressed for sale, and prime Sterling Sixty-day bills are accessible at 109¾.

The Six ℘ cent. Gold issues of the Public Funds are very strong; 117½ bid for sixes of 1881, 114¼ for New 1865s and 115¼ for 1867s. The Five ℘ cents are firm, and Currency Sixes about steady at 114¼ bid.

The Stock market has been generally steady through the day, with the best prices at or near the close of business. Erie opened steady at 53⅜, and did not vary more than a quarter ℘ cent. above and below, until near 3 P. M., when the result of the meeting of the New Board was published. The Executive and Finance Committees were appointed, and some resolutions of great importance were passed. One of these was to appoint counsel to the Board at a salary of $10,000 ℘ annum, to prevent repetition of the scandalous extravagance in legal expenses so common under the old régime. The report rendered last week showed the last item of expenses of this nature that was chargeable to the former Fisk-Gould administration. Another resolution, of even greater importance, authorizes the Executive Committee to examine into contracts with persons or corporations, made before the Spring revolution, and to report their conclusions to the Board. It is in such ways as these that waste is to be stopped. The New direction, now formally installed for a year, will find abundant business for their road to transact. The interests of the stockholders require that it should be transacted economically, and that leakage of all sorts should be brought to an end. The history of the Vanderbilt management of the Central Road will, doubtless, be regarded as very important in this respect; for the increased profits of that road have been made more by suppressing waste than by increase of earnings. For the credit of all concerned, and for the substantial benefit of the Erie stockholders, we trust that Mr. Watson may have a fair measure of Mr. Vanderbilt's success.

Pacific Mail was the only other active stock; opening about steady at 75⅛, it rose to 75¾ in the afternoon, and maintained itself to the last. The advance in Erie, as the same time, took it up to 53⅞, but it receded at 4 P. M. to 53⅝. North-western sold from 78⅝@78⅞ to 78⅜; Rock Island, at 111⅛@111@111¼; St. Paul, 53⅞@54; Ohios, 45⅛@45⅜; Union Pacific, 37⅞@38, and C., C. & I. C. up to 35. New-York Central was dull at 97⅜@97½@97⅜, and Lake Shore, also, at 92⅝@92⅞@92¾. Late in the day, North-west Preferred sold at 91, and 91¼ was then bid; 78½ was bid for St. Paul Preferred and 75 for Wabash. Among the Investment Shares, Panama was 113, sales and bid; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold as low as 105, but rallied to 105½ bid; and a sale of Erie Preferred was made, toward the close of business, at 73.

In State Bonds, the New January and July issue of South Carolina fell off to 27½, a decline of one per cent. The Pacific Railroad Bonds were firm; 102¾ bid for Centrals and 90½ for Union Gold Sixes.

Money was even easier than yesterday; three ℘ cent. the standard rate for call loans until the last hour, when two and a half was the rate. Erie was scarce enough to command a bonus of one-sixty-fourth of one ℘ cent. for the day's use; and other Stocks generally commanded Money at two ℘ cent. interest.

After the Second Board of the Exchange the following quotations were made as against the last figures of Monday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 16.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115⅝	116
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. & July, xd.	115⅜	115¼
American Gold	114⅛	114⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅜
N.Y. Central and Hudson	97⅜	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	111	111⅛
North-west Common	78⅜	78⅜
Pacific Mail	75⅜	75⅜
St. Paul Preferred	77¾	78
St. Paul Common	53⅞	53⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	45¼
Western Union Telegraph	75⅝	75⅝
Erie	53⅝	53⅝
Union Pacific	37¾	37⅞
Lake Shore	92⅝	92¾
C. C. and Indiana Central	34⅝	35
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42¾	42

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 16.

[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States: [illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks: [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, New	101½	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	126⅛	126
Pennsylvania Central	55⅝	55¾
Reading	116	116⅛
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
Catawissa Preferred	45⅝	46
Philadelphia and Erie	37⅝	37¾
Northern Central	39½	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	39	40½
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅝	93

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,813,487.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by

SAM'L P. LOCKWOOD,
No. 33 Wall-st.

New Custom-House Regulations—Important to Importers.

The following rules and regulations have been promulgated in the warehouse department of the New-York Custom-house in consequence of the change of tariff, which occurs on the 1st of August next. It will be seen that they are of great importance to importers:

[illegible]

T. L. JAMES, Deputy Collector.
WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1872.

"Gen." Tweed's Biography.

A motion was made, yesterday, in Common Pleas, Special Term, before Judge Larremore, to open a judgment in favor of one Greer, and against "Gen." William M. Tweed, Jr., for $27,000. It appeared that the defendant Tweed agreed to take nine copies of the Universal Biography, which contained a likeness and sketch of him. The contract also provided for a penalty of $3,000 each copy, if the books were rejected, and if accepted, the contract price to be only $80 a copy. The books were tendered and rejected, and on the day the "General" left for Europe a summons was tendered and returned. Subsequently a judgment was entered for $27,000, to open which the present motion is made. An adjournment for two weeks was granted by the Court, to allow defendant's counsel to produce affidavits showing authority to appear.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Low Middling	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞
Middling	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞	24⅛
Good Middling	25	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[illegible]

HAVANA, July 14.—The Sugar market is dull, irregular and nominal; private advices are more unfavorable than public; holders are unwilling to make concessions. [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., calendar called at 12 M.—[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—James Larkin, homicide; [illegible] ... Julia Wall, larceny from person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 16.

By Judge Pratt.

James E. Brett et al. vs. Joseph W. Lawrence et al.—Motion for injunction denied, temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

William E. Gottsberger vs. James H. Ragner; motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 16.

By Judge Freedman.

George W. Platt vs. Charles C. Tabin, et al.; reference granted.

Henry Lindenmeyer vs. Israel Tafnap; order granted.

George W. Farlee et al. vs. Leander S. Risley; order granted.

James H. Heldane vs. James P. Matthews &c.; order to file case.

Kate Hissong vs. William Hart; order appointing guardian.

Frederick Vilmar vs. William Schall et al.; order granted.

James Henderson vs. Isaac Hill &c.; two orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 16.

By Judge Larremore.

Moses Taylor vs. Eliza A. Taylor; affidavit of plaintiff's Attorney is not verified. The affidavit of service does not conform to rules 23 and 24.

Irene Moses vs. John F. Moses; divorce granted; custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

Leverson vs. Meyerheim; the question of residence is one of some doubt upon the papers. I think the application must be denied, without prejudice and without costs.

[illegible]

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Levy vs. Frietog; application denied.

Dodge vs. Nelson; bail reduced to $10,000.

Goldsmith vs. Jones; motion denied.

Cricket.

The second eleven of the St. George and Manhattan Clubs play their first match today and to-morrow at the Hoboken Grounds, wickets being pitched each day at 2 P. M. None of the crack players of either club, such as Bance, Stubberfield, Forman, Green or Hosford, will be allowed to participate in this contest, it being desired to give the less experienced members a chance, that they would not otherwise have, of displaying their skill. On Wednesday, the 24th inst., the first eleven of the two clubs will decide their first annual match, wickets being pitched at 11 A. M. and drawn on the same day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st., and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, ... Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft. These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent tin-glass

Glass Fountains Only.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, NOS. 340 AND 342 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, Stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, ... Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH NATHAN and GUSTAV BERNHARDT, bankrupts.—Pursuant to a certain order made in this proceeding I will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 24 Howard-street, by Bangs(?) & Dennis, auctioneers, the stock and fixtures belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of silk in the piece, silk necks, ties, office fixtures and furniture, two large iron safes, shelves, &c., &c.—Dated New-York, July 13, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

A. BLUMENSTIEL, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD HALL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward Hall, ... in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the ... day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th of June, 1872.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CORNELIUS P. LINTHILL, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 763 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HESTER(?), late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1872.

WILLIAM A. SEAVER, Administrator.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 4th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Mme. Peschka Leutner and the Strauss Orchestra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LONG STRIKE—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE—Mlle. Geraldine, M. Leopold and others.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—The Vokes Family.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.
CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra....3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....2 00

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Concerning the bargain alleged by the Binghamton *Republican* to have been concluded last Fall, between HORACE GREELEY and the Tammany Democrats, the *Express* of this City makes a very silly attempt at explanation. It says that "nothing is meaner than falsehood"—a precept which would, if followed in the *Express* office, keep half its pages a blank; and goes on, "*unless it be the use of strictly private correspondence* to make capital against a candidate for public office." So there *was* a correspondence, then, after all? That is the very thing which GREELEY's shambling advocate has hitherto denied. JOHN COCHRANE had better gag the *Express*, as he gags GREELEY, or it will have all the fat in the fire.

The same wonderful paper defends the support of GREELEY by the Democracy on this ground—we quote literally, for we would not presume to alter or improve the truly beautiful language in which this Tammany organ always expresses itself:

"There are *some things* that die, everybody knows that. Only a *few things* never die, nay, are ever immortal—the soul of man, perhaps *the only thing*. But *everything* else in man dies, or changes; so that what *was to him at 19 or 20, is never there, at 30 or 40.* The times change, just as the flesh and blood of man change. What Mr. GREELEY *has been*, is of no more importance to *us, now*, than," &c., &c.

Is not this perfect? GREELEY has all changed, you see. People have been wondering at his sudden transformation, but we cannot be surprised now that we know that the Greeley of today is a new Greeley, changed in everything except his diseased craving for office. To complete the brilliant argument of the *Express*, the change above spoken of ought to take place every year instead of once in ten years. And suppose GREELEY should change back again? The other day he told the deputation from Baltimore (greatly to JOHN COCHRANE's horror) that he was as "good a Republican as ever." If the Democrats could elect him, how are they to be sure he will not "go back" on them?

"We are happy to announce that Senator REUBEN E. FENTON will address the citizens of Albany on Thursday evening next, at Tweddle Hall. His speech will relate to the political questions of the day, but principally to the financial questions before the country. Senator F. is not a stump speaker, but he is thoroughly versed in political questions, and particularly in such as relate to finance and taxation. He will have a full and appreciative audience."—*Albany Argus.*

It is true that REUBEN E. FENTON has some knowledge of questions "which relate to finance." He has gained his knowledge in a very curious manner, and bought it rather dearly at one time, although he has been rewarded since. FENTON is the head of GREELEY's party in this State. He is one of the most dishonest—we mean the word to be taken literally—men in this or any other State in the Union. Before the canvass is much older, we engage to prove this statement to the satisfaction of SAMUEL BOWLES, Mr. HALSTEAD, and any other respectable man who may happen to be left in the Greeley-Tammany crowd.

Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, at the close of one of those wild performances which he calls lectures, announced to the audience that any one might now ask him questions, whereupon an old woman rose and asked, "What makes a pot-leg burn in two in the middle?" The public jester stood dumbfounded. Occasion had been ministered to him, and yet he was silent. He had not wit enough to answer, because it can't burn in two at both ends. The Democratic Party is like the pot-leg. It has gone in two in the middle. All its substance and strength have been eaten out of it, and it consists just of the two ends; the crafty managers at the top, and the dull and debased crowd that they manage at the bottom. What once enabled the pot to stand are now the Democrats who prefer GRANT to GREELEY. In place of these, the bungling craftsmen are trying to weld in the Tammany Republicans, and when November comes we shall see what a botch they have made of it.

It is the desire and right of the Republican Party to be judged by facts. It has held the Administration of the National Government for the last three years in undisputed possession, and the records of the Government show how it has discharged its trust. We give this morning some very full statements based on that record, showing how the public service has been administered as relates to the important business of collecting the taxes. We ask every candid reader to carefully examine these statements—which cannot be refuted—and then ask themselves whether the result is likely to be improved upon by HORACE GREELEY, and the men whom he will be compelled to appoint to office. Remember that among the latter are a large number of Tammany politicians to whom he owes his nomination, and ask yourselves, how *they* would promote efficiency and economy in the collection of taxes. That is a question any man of sense can answer.

Only the other day we had Mr. GREELEY's personal organ advising the Southern Democrats to refrain from violence toward the negroes till after election. Now we have Senator DOOLITTLE, down in North Carolina, warning the negroes that it will be "wiser" to divide their votes than to cast them against "the white man's party," for then both parties will be interested in preserving their right to the suffrage. The obvious inference is that if the negroes do not divide their votes, their right to the suffrage is in danger. What clearer proof could be required that the tendencies of the new Democracy are identical with those of the old?

The case of The People against TWEED and others has at length reached a General Term of the Supreme Court convened in special session. The question which is thus dragging its slow length along to the Court of Appeals is simply whether an action for the recovery of funds fraudulently obtained from the tax-payers of a given locality can be brought in the name of the people of the State. All this interminable argument over a very simple point, and the disgusting delays of justice which attend it, might have been saved but for the Greeley and Tammany coalition in the last Legislature, by which HOFFMAN's veto of Mr. TILDEN's Oyer and Terminer bill was rendered valid.

The Duty and Interest of New-York.

Last Fall, the honest people of this State made a strong effort to elect a Legislature and State officers whom they deemed faithful to the cause of reform, hoping and intending to overthrow the Tammany Ring, at that time in possession of every branch of the State Government. The people succeeded in electing their candidates, but they were not so successful in accomplishing the purpose for which the candidates were chosen. The Governor was hostile to reform; enough of the legislators went over to the enemy to break the two-thirds majority needed to carry reform measures against the Governor's veto; and the people could get only what a majority vote could give. They obtained the impeachment of one of the corrupt Judges, and the resignation of another, while a third was forced to trial before the Senate, and removed. Beyond this every effort for genuine reform was defeated by a combination between a portion of the Fenton Republican Assemblymen and the Tammany leaders, backed by the active co-operation of Gov. HOFFMAN, himself a participant in some of the worst rascalities of the Ring.

Do the honest voters of the State wish to see the plot of last Winter extended to next year, and made to embrace the nation as well as the State? Do they wish to see HOFFMAN, the chief contributor to its success, confirmed in power, or transferred to a field of greater influence and activity in Federal affairs? Do they desire to see his fellow-conspirators in the Tammany Ring fastened still more immovably on this State and City, with an Assembly devoted to their interests, the Executive in their possession, and the Treasury of New-York City again opened to their rapacity? If this is the desire of the electors of New-York, they have only to encourage the Greeley movement. However its real character may be concealed, and although some honest men may be deceived by it, that movement inevitably involves with it the fate of the Tammany Ring. Whatever else may be accomplished by it, the Ring is sure to be the gainer. We leave the people to judge whether they can get anything but loss and disgrace from a scheme that promotes the gain of Tammany.

It is only necessary to glance at the composition of the Greeley party in the State, and especially in this City, to see that the old Tammany gang is engaged with it and controls it. Do any of our readers—Democrats or Republicans, Liberals or Conservatives—suppose that the Tammany men join the Greeley Party for nothing? In some cases they are receiving their pay in advance. For instance, TWEED and SWEENY would have been brought to trial before an honest and impartial Judge by this time had not the bill which provided for this end been vetoed by HOFFMAN, and its subsequent passage prevented by the Greeley Republicans. Or another instance—BRENNAN, the Sheriff, is continually defended by the Greeley organ against our exposures, though those exposures are explicit, based on complete official evidence, and absolutely accurate. And in general, the Tammany gang is receiving proofs of the fidelity of the Greeley Party to its interests by the careful avoidance of all offense on the part of the latter to the former, in speech or writing, and by the active warfare carried on in the *Tribune* against the most effective enemies of the Ring.

The Tammany men make no secret of their appreciation of the devotion of the Greeleyites to their cause. Brennan clubs, Shandley clubs, Mike Norton clubs, and the central organization of the order, the American Club, are being constantly formed or revived in the interest of GREELEY. In the broadest sense of the inscription on the banner in the City Hall Park on the 11th of June, "Tammany responds to the nomination of HORACE GREELEY by the Democratic National Convention." In point of fact, it would have been more correct to have said that "the Democratic National Convention, in the nomination of HORACE GREELEY, responds to Tammany." The nomination was a part of the Tammany plot.

But it was not the whole. That plot contemplates the fastening of Tammany leeches on every part of the Treasury of the United States. It contemplates the placing of unscrupulous hacks like HOFFMAN and FENTON, in the Cabinet, with swindlers like SWEENY and BRENNAN engaged in the collection of taxes, while the old system of plunder and peculation is to be re-established in our City, for the benefit of other Tammany aspirants, sprung up to take the places of the promoted leaders.

Will the honest portion of either the Democratic or Republican Party aid in carrying out this precious scheme? We do not ask them to believe in its existence on our mere assertion. We ask them to reflect on the evidence we have indicated, and which is repeatedly appearing all about them. Let them attend the local Greeley meetings in this City, or read the reports of such meetings in the *Sun* or *Herald*—Tammany papers—and ask themselves what this obvious, conspicuous activity of the old Tammanyites means? Sensible men can make up their own minds on this matter. We only ask them to do so.

Judge Barnard.

One of the last acts of the last Assembly of the State of New-York was to impeach GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice of the Supreme Court, of "mal and corrupt conduct in office." To maintain this impeachment, thirty-nine distinct articles of accusation were drawn up, and their prosecution confided to a Board of Managers. It is to determine whether these charges are sufficient to warrant the removal from office of the accused Judge, and to further disqualify him from holding office in the future, that the Court of Impeachment will today assemble at Saratoga. That Court, it is hardly necessary to add, is composed of the members of the State Senate, reinforced by the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals. A simple majority of this Court is all that is necessary to secure conviction and removal.

Trial by impeachment, as we have all long contended in regard to these Judiciary cases, is the only satisfactory method of disposing of charges against the purity of the Bench. The presence of the highest judicial authorities in the State renders it impossible for the accused Judge or his newspaper advocates to get up a silly cry about "doubtful rulings," and imperfect appreciation of the laws of evidence. On the side of the people, there is the obvious gain that the abstention or the political leanings of a handful of Senators cannot interfere with the course of justice. The Senators who stay away from the Court of Impeachment will not have the slightest influence upon its verdict; and as the whole weight of the Court of Appeals will doubtless be thrown upon the side of right and justice, it will require a wonderful compound of venality and impudence to enable a lay member of the Court to vote on the other side.

We know that Judge BARNARD and his agents are prepared to spend money very freely, if they find it can be spent with any favorable result. Much as we should have liked to see men on the Board of Impeachment Managers who are conspicuous by their absence from it, we can hardly doubt that Judge BARNARD will be tried in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the public. Everybody concerned with this highly important judicial investigation is pretty well convinced by this time that the people will stand no trifling on so momentous an issue as the purification of the Bench. The attempts of professional bribers to "fix" the required number of Senators would seem to be absolutely wasted, were it for no other reason than that in a full Court, nineteen votes would be required to defeat the ends of justice. Whichever way the question is looked at, it only requires a fair display of vigilance and fidelity on the part of the Impeachment Managers and their legal associates, to bring the trial of Judge BARNARD to a satisfactory termination. The attempt of a certain scurrilous newspaper to bully one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals into absenting himself from the impeachment trial, is the solitary instance we have had of an attempt to interfere between BARNARD and his deserts. This is, perhaps, the best evidence that could be produced of the inherent weakness of his case. It is hard for a man when the *Sun* alone defends him.

The Children's Fund.

The necessity of a fund for the relief of destitute children in exceptionally trying seasons being now acknowledged by the public, we hope to see such a fund placed on a sure and lasting basis. To make a wise distribution of it must always be a work of great labor and difficulty, for there are all sorts of impecunious societies in existence which, the moment they hear of a charitable fund being opened, pounce down with their "claims." It is not for such institutions as these that we appealed recently for assistance. We believe it is not for them that the public have sent us in their money, and therefore they may as well make up their minds at once that they will get none of it. We are not authorized to pay the debts, or make up the deficiencies, of any organized societies. The wish and intention of the contributors to the fund is to provide means for relieving destitute and sick children, and for sending them on occasional excursions into the country. That was the object for which we invited contributions—to that object alone shall the money be devoted. We are also anxious to have it understood that the fund is especially intended for young children. We take those who are fourteen or fifteen, but only when they accompany younger brothers or sisters.

That much good has already been done cannot be doubted. The pleasure afforded to the children who have been treated to a day's excursion, almost surpasses belief. To understand it, it is necessary for one to consider the circumstances in which these children are placed—never seeing a green field; never playing, except in the gutter or under cart-wheels; seldom getting a decent meal; knowing absolutely nothing of kind attentions. These little ones, when they find themselves out for a good day's holiday, with plenty to eat and drink, and all kinds of innocent sports open to them, get more pleasure in a few hours than most of us enjoy in a year. And the cost is very little. Fourteen hundred children have already been treated to most pleasant excursions at a cost of $909 40, which sum includes the price of crockery and other articles to be used in future excursions.

In other directions, also, much suffering has been relieved. The very interesting report which we published yesterday from Mr. CALDER, (Superintendent of the Rivington-street Lodging-house,) shows how far a little money may be made to go. The doctors whom we have employed have attended several cases of severe illness among children, who would otherwise have suffered, and, too probably, have died unaided. The loss of life which this system of calling in medical advice may prevent, is beyond calculation. Read again what Mr. CALDER says:

"Today we have sent Dr. LONG to attend three sick children living in miserable quarters at No. 63 Columbia-street. Also, two at No. 136 Suffolk-street. Dr. CRAMPTON has attended a case of cholera infantum at No. 319 Fifth-street, two sick little ones at No. 94 Willett-street, one at No. 108 Ridge-street, one at No. 256 Second-street, and another at No. 21 Willett-street. Besides this a very destitute woman, with three young children, living in the rear of No. 73 Goerck-street, has been furnished with a small supply of rice, tea, milk and vegetables. Similar aid has been extended to four of the families for whom we have provided medical attendance."

Could money be applied to works of truer charity than these? Here is another case described by our reporter:

"At No. 310 Fifth-street, the missionary found Bridget Donlan, a sick widow, with two children sick from cholera infantum. Broken down from her own ill-health, the poor woman could hardly hold up her head; yet night and day she devoted herself to the care of her two little ones. She was too poor to obtain a doctor, consequently the missionary supplied her with a medical attendant, and orders were given for the supply of such articles as were considered needful. The relief was none too soon, and the poor widow expressed her thanks in tearful accents."

We need not quote further, but we hope that the reports we publish day after day are carefully read by the contributors to the fund and the general public. In that way alone can they keep themselves thoroughly informed as to the true value and beneficence of this movement.

As we have before stated, should there be any money left in hand after our work is done, we shall select three of the contributors and request them to act as trustees, and hand over the balance to them toward the foundation of a permanent fund. There need be no fear, therefore, that too much money will be sent in.

Wholesale Slander Manufactory.

For good solid lying (we thank thee, HORACE, for teaching us that word) commend us to the organs of the sorehead party. The wrath of the leaders of that party, at not being able to supply themselves and their friends with offices, breaks forth privately in blasphemy, but publicly in slander. Their tactics are simple. They mean, if they can, to lie Gen. GRANT out of the election. Here was the *Sun*, whose editor was turned from an abject flatterer of the President to a virulent but impotent hater, because he was refused the Collectorship of the Port, a post for which he begged and schemed for years previously. That paper published, some ten days ago a story, with all the particulars, about a bargain for an office, in which it was said that Mr. W. D. FARRAND paid $2,500 to the President's brother-in-law to be appointed Consul to Peru, and, again, $1,000 for another office.

This story the *Tribune*, the head of whose late editor has been in a state of chronic soreness any time these fifteen years, and particularly during the last year, has more than once repeated. Now, it was hardly necessary to say that there is not a word of truth in this story; but it was said. The tale is a falsehood, a slander; and its author and repeaters have deliberately borne false witness against their neighbor. This they know, but about it they care nothing. If they have any evidence to prove their assertion, according to all laws of evidence, or of honor, they are obliged to produce that evidence, or they stand convicted slanderers. But they do not produce it, and they go on, in the strength of their brass and the mightiness of their cheek, simply repeating the falsehood; hoping by bare iteration to drive a sufficient belief of it into the public mind, to do Gen. GRANT some injury. He is debarred by his position from noticing such slanders; and so these backbiters have the cowardly satisfaction of knowing that they cannot be called to account. Keep on repeating lies, and somebody will believe them—such is the Greeley-Dana motto in this canvass.

But, perhaps, even if the President's hands were not so tied, he might allow these malicious falsehoods to pass unnoticed, just as Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS has. He has seen himself denounced, day after day, in one of these papers, as a bribe-taker, and with a calm reticence much to be admired he has taken not the slightest public notice of the accusation. And it has done him not the slightest harm. He is a foolish man; but the public do not believe that he is a bribe-taker. So it will be found in the end with President GRANT. The mud will be thrown, and will look black for a moment; but like that cast at the man in white raiment seen by Christian on the Delectable Mountains, it will fall quickly away, and what was spotted for the instant will seem whiter than before. These sore-headed gentlemen plainly believe that a lie well told and stuck to is as good as the truth. That they will stick to theirs no one can doubt; but they will find that the effect of their lying tales has been spoiled by the dull and slovenly way in which they have been told, and that they, not Gen. GRANT, will be the sufferers.

The man recovered of the bite,
The dog it was that died.

Precious Gems.

It would very much enhance the interest attaching to gems if their history were more easily traceable. No doubt a large proportion of the finest stones have had very varied fortunes, and if they had speech could tell us tales compared with which the famous "Adventures of a Guinea" would be but a dull story. Not the least interesting would be told by the whilom precious possessions of the sovereigns of France. What a world of emotion must they have witnessed! Where are the rings and bracelets which MARIE ANTOINETTE wore on that dreadful day when that wretch, young DRUET, recognized the fugitives at Varennes? Perhaps adorning the shoulders of some Newport or Saratoga belle. At the Ex-Empress' sale, a fortnight ago, a ring was sold of an Ex-Empress even more unfortunate. This was described as "a Marquise ring with a pink diamond, surrounded by brilliants, formerly the property of the Empress JOSEPHINE." What hours of triumph and of agony this, too, had probably seen. Joyous hours at Malmaison, when she was enjoying a greatness thrust upon her, such as had never been thrust on mortal woman before, and times of ineffable bitterness when she was sacrificed to the insuperable ambition of the most selfish of men.

Probably a large proportion of the finest gems have passed part of their time in *la belle France*. Prior to 1789 there were superb collections in that country. Indeed, it proved very fortunate for their possessors that they had sunk so much in this apparently very unremunerative investment, for it stood them in stead when the flight came. From 1790 to 1792 an enormous stock of gems was thrown on the London market. One of the persons who turned these misfortunes of his neighbors to the most profitable account was the celebrated THELLUSSON, a native of Switzerland, who had acquired wealth as a merchant in London. He bought largely, at ludicrously low prices, it is said, and thus helped to heap up the vast fortune which he bequeathed in a manner which he imagined would make it in future days the greatest in the world—one hundred and forty million pounds sterling. But *l'homme propose*; it is only some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year; for those rogues of the "long robe," and others like unto them, picked so many golden pieces off it *en route*. RUNDELL & BRIDGE, the Crown jewelers, who were to the royalty of England what the famous BOEHMER & BOSSANGE, of diamond necklace fame, were to poor MARIE ANTOINETTE, also "did remarkably well;" and Mr. RUNDELL's great nephew and heir, Sir JOHN NEILD, Bart., M. P., no doubt is in some degree indebted for these handles and appendages to his name to the terrible energy of Messrs. ROBESPIERRE, DANTON, MURAT & Co.

The very finest diamonds now come over here. Probably many purchased at poor EUGENIE's sale are even now on their way to these shores. In London they will not give the price. Not long since a diamond merchant there broke up a hundred thousand dollar necklace, composed of stones selected with great care. He could not find a purchaser. Jewelers charge immense prices, but then they have to keep an enormous capital in stock, which for months, sometimes years, yields nothing.

When Mrs. SYDNEY SMITH married, the young couple had no ready cash wherewith to furnish their modest home, but, by good luck, Mrs. SYDNEY had inherited a splendid pearl necklace. They took it to HAMLET—then the TIFFANY of London—and were hugely delighted to exchange it for crisp bank notes amounting to $2,500. Years after, when the smiles of fortune had amply descended on them, Mrs. SYDNEY was making a purchase at HAMLET's, when her eye lit on a splendid pearl necklace. "I knew every bead at once," she said. The price was demanded. The *jeune élégant* who was serving her took it lightly up, and replied, as though it was the merest trifle, "Fifteen hundred guineas, Madam." Such is the slender margin which the leviathans of jewelers reserve to themselves against loss. The fashionable auctioneers of such articles must also make a pretty good thing of the sales. It recently came out in some Chancery proceedings relative to the sale of the late Marquis of HASTINGS' jewels, that CHRISTIE & MANSON would not conduct the sale under seven and a half per cent, at which rate they must have cleared on the Empress' jewels over fifteen thousand dollars in one day. This firm must nightly offer up prayers for French revolutions.

"Legitimate Expense."

That large proportion of the "intellectual department" of the *Herald* which is "European" seems to have got the upper hand at present. What may have been the original extent of the acquaintance with the English language enjoyed by these "jintlemen," we cannot venture to determine. Recent researches into the nomenclature of the Arab tribes who consort with flying jackals and eat mandarins, near the ruins of Thebes and Luxor, appear to have dissipated any slender knowledge of the meaning of English words which the "Europeans" of the *Herald* ever enjoyed. This remarkable journal expressed, on Sunday, its supreme contempt for common honesty in the administration of local affairs. It makes a laudatory notice of its friend HALL's valedictory message the occasion for repeating its former bull about having an "honest" disregard for the "legitimate expense" of any public undertaking. What idea this phraseology represents to the mind of the bewildered "European," it is impossible to conjecture. What the statement amounts to is briefly this: The people of New-York greatly desire public improvements, but are perfectly indifferent as to whether they are made to pay fifty cents or a dollar for every ten cents worth of work, because they know that money honestly expended in the development and progress of the City will reimburse the tax-payers, &c. This is about as clear as the position of the *Herald* can well be made, and until it sends some of its "intellectual department" to school, the public are not likely to get anything more definite out of it.

With an air of refreshing ingenuousness, this same commentator on City affairs assures us that "the Mayor's Message is, on the whole, encouraging." Perhaps this admirer of "Misther" O'HALL had not the privilege of reading the Mayor's last message, or perhaps he has a slightly imperfect acquaintance with what has occurred in the interim. Was there ever a more "encouraging" document than that which OAKEY HALL issued when the City was drifting into bankruptcy, and when his pals were stuffing their pockets with money wrung from the swindled tax-payers? Soaring on the wings of prophecy, this enthusiastic and trustful scribe promises us an accession of "spirit, enterprise and wise liberality" in local affairs at the next election. That is to say, with the success of the GREELEY ticket in November we shall see public works once more conducted "*regardless of the legitimate expense*"—a new Beach-street triangle "improved" at the trifling cost of some ninety thousand dollars an acre, the Court-house completed for another four millions or so, and the *Herald*, *Telegram* and *Tribune* inundated with Corporation advertising at their own rates. This may be a cheerful look-out for "Europeans," or Bohemians, who don't pay taxes. The general public of New-York will fail to see the rose-colored side of such a prospect.

The Amenities of Local Travel.

Mutual consideration is the basis of all social happiness—a maxim which travelers in public vehicles sometimes forget. The prevailing rule appears to be for everybody to make his neighbors as uncomfortable as is consistent with his own ease. The favorite attitude, for example, of passengers in our street-cars and omnibuses is to cross one leg over the other, and project the foot nearly or quite across the narrow passage. The effect of this pleasing manoeuvre is to cause every one, on getting into or out of the vehicle, to stumble over a sort of thick-set *chevaux de frise* of legs and boots. Another agreeable part of local travel is the necessity many people labor under of climbing into an omnibus by means of the knees and shoulders of their companions. This device in the hot season is apt to produce, to wearers of light-colored clothing, an effect more picturesque than desirable. Then again, the entrance of a new comer into a public vehicle, no matter how scantily filled, appears often to be regarded by his predecessors, especially if of the gentler sex, in the light of a personal intrusion. Nobody makes room until urged to do so, and the point is yielded then reluctantly, and with an air of contempt, if not of positive loathing. There are few things more curious to the observer of human nature than the common cause which is tacitly made by the occupants of a car or stage, against each person who enters after them.

A little concession and thoughtfulness in trifles like these would add greatly to the comfort of every-day life, and keep many tempers unsoured, especially in this trying weather. People would do much to add to their own comfort, in the long run, by a little more consideration for the comfort of others.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Tribune* is peddling Greeley song-books.—*Evening Post.*

It is also suppressing all political news relating to the progress of the Republican campaign, and filling its columns with all kinds of slanders about Republicans who are guilty of opposing HORACE GREELEY. Yet it is "not an organ"—it is an "independent Democratic Tammany paper," in the receipt of about fifty thousand dollars a year from Tammany.

Judging from an article in the London *Times*, quoted in our columns yesterday, John Bull was never in so good a condition for settling claims as now. "Business is at high tide; orders have been flowing in upon our manufacturers faster than they can be executed. The Board of Trade returns show that the amount of commodities imported and exported continues to increase beyond all precedent. The Clearing-house total of the half year is larger than it ever has been before." Then follows a warning that bubble companies are growing up, just as mushrooms do in rich soil after bountiful rain, but the only effect of these [illegible] undertakings is that the [illegible]ders are consumed by the sharks. The national wealth is not depleted, and the streams of golden blood still flow freely [illegible].

Apropos of the subject of lunatics and lunatic asylums, which has been brought once more under discussion by the late action of the King of Belgium, there is a case in Vermont just now that attracts a good deal of attention. A certain Col. STOCKTON, formerly of Allegheny, Penn., and at one time Commander of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, contrived to escape from the Asylum for the Insane, in the former State, where he had been confined at the instigation of his kinsmen, on the affidavit of a Brattleboro physician. He had previously succeeded in obtaining his discharge from the lunatic asylums at Dixmont and Harrisburg, Penn., through the influence of Congressional and other friends. While effecting his escape in the present instance, it appears he sprained an ankle and broke one of his fingers. The officers of the asylum had made an attempt to carry him back, but were prevented from so doing by an order from Chief-Justice PIERPONT. There has since been a hearing granted, the result of which was that the Chief-Justice sent the case to the Court of Chancery, in the meantime giving the custody of STOCKTON to the authorities of the asylum. The Burlington *Free Press* thinks there are many points of the case bearing a close resemblance to that of Naval Commander MEADE, which will be remembered as having occupied our Courts in this City a few years since. Col. STOCKTON claims that he is not insane, and that the crusade against him originated in the desire of so-called friends to possess themselves of his property.

Gen. SCHURZ is advertised to speak in North Carolina on Friday next. It will be remembered that he, like Mr. GREELEY, pretends to be a Republican. Yet he goes to North Carolina to contend against the Republican ticket in a canvass which the *Liberals* of that State declare does not involve national issues. His only object must be to help the Democrats, and that is, after all, the object of the entire Greeley movement. Perhaps Mr. SCHURZ will explain in his speeches what it was that dried the tears he shed at Cincinnati, how he has recovered from the "overwhelming discouragement" of FENTON's triumph, and whether he is still "disgusted with American politics." On no other points would he command such complete attention.

Two incidents in the meeting of the new Erie Board yesterday are worth noting as giving hopeful signs of the future. One was the passage of a resolution engaging permanent counsel for the Company, and annulling all appointments of special counsel. It was under the latter head that many of GOULD's schemes came for subsidizing the political lawyers of the State. Another incident was in giving instructions to the Executive Committee to investigate all of GOULD's contracts, with a view of getting rid of the fraudulent or extravagant ones. Nothing was said, however, of the suit to recover GOULD's plunder. Is this to be prosecuted as it ought to be?

That acute political observer, Mr. WALTER BAGEHOT, has remarked that it does not follow, because the French are violent and disorderly in their National Assembly, they are incapable of parliamentary government. His theory is, that all large bodies of men are violent when exciting questions are before them; and the English Parliament is as capable of a row over DILKE's republicanism as an assembly of the liveliest Frenchmen over LOUIS NAPOLEON's private cash account. But it must be confessed the subjects on which Frenchmen can get beside themselves are very numerous, and of constant recurrence. To gain an idea of the lengths to which they go on apparently tame occasions, read the account in our Paris letter this morning of the "incident" attending M. ROUHER's attempt to speak on the commercial treaties. It demonstrates one thing at least, that freedom of speech exists in France, though it is sometimes very unequally distributed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Day.

The second concert in which Mme. Peschka-Leutner is to take part will be given at the Academy of Music this evening....Performances of the drama of "Notre Dame" now occur twice daily at Wood's Museum. The play, which is adapted from the French piece founded upon Victor Hugo's admirable novel, is full of romantic interest. Mr. Harry Seymour fills the part of *Quasimodo*, Mr. T. W. Keene that of *Claude Frollo*, Mr. A. H. Sheldon that of *Gringoire* and Miss Jennie Carroll that of *Esmeralda*. "Notre Dame" is to be performed throughout this week only....On Monday evening, the Vokes Family reappeared at the Union-square Theatre, and were greeted with great cordiality by a numerous audience. The excellences of the performances these artists offer have been often referred to in this place. The Vokes represent this week "The Right Man in the Wrong Place," the very amusing piece, the run of which was only interrupted, some time ago, by the pressure of earlier engagements, compelling the departure of the artists for other cities.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Is It a Job?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few doors from my dwelling in Amity-street there is an old engine-house, and I observe that the Fire Commissioner is fitting up the top floor in the most elegant style, to be used as a residence by a relative of a wealthy Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward. He is appointed janitor of his own apartments at a salary of $[illegible] per month and found (in fuel). Now, Sir, as a tax-payer of this City I protest against this wealthy Alderman pensioning any more of his needy relatives on the tax-payers of this City, and call upon Controller Green to refuse payment of the bill for fitting up this establishment and the salary of this political mendicant as janitor of his own apartments.

AMITY.

A Remedy for Strikes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this day I noticed that the Association of Employers have issued circulars to business men, journalists, statesmen, farmers and others asking suggestions or methods by which strikes might be averted or suppressed. Would it not be wise to spread these same circulars before the laborers themselves? All laborers are not in favor of strikes, neither are they willing to be guided or governed in their actions, politically, socially or otherwise, by those of their fellows that are forever trying to create a breach between the united interests of capital and labor. We are not so near the end of the world today but that more Franklins, Colberts, Fillmores and Wilsons may yet be found among the mechanics and laboring men of America. There are none that so well know the wants of the masses, or that are better prepared to advance them, when called for, than those of the masses that have educated themselves to their position; those that have intelligent minds and liberal principles. Of this class of men there are many in our work-shops today—many of them that are better able to offer acceptable methods for the government of themselves, and fellows which would have a greater tendency to prevent strikes than all the suggestions and legislation that might be offered by those who have never had a home with the masses. Let a prize be offered for the best essay, and invite all hands to compete for the same.

LIBERAL MECHANIC.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 12, 1872.

SARATOGA.

The Greatest Contest in American Turf History.

Harry Bassett the Winner of the Saratoga Cup.

Longfellow, Though Badly Injured, Only Beaten by a Length.

The Great Horse Struggles Gamely to the End—Fastest Time on Record—Thrilling Description of the Scene.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 16.—Never, perhaps, in the racing history of the Saratoga or any other track has such a scene been witnessed as took place today—the scene attending the race between Longfellow and Harry Bassett, for Mr. Morrissey's colt Defender was out of the race. Up to a late hour last night the pool-rooms and club-house were thronged with speculators eager to put their last dollar on old John Harper's horse. The hotels caught the infection, and soft words and whispers gave place to lady-like discussions of the morrow on the piazzas, while the halls were almost converted into betting rooms. Greater swing was given to speculation about midnight when the clouds gathered around the moon, and there was every prospect that Jupiter Pluvius would be king of the race track today. But a cloudy morning gradually gave way to a bright sunny day—the hottest we have had since the meeting began. The grand stand was occupied much earlier than usual—every one hurrying from the breakfast table in order to secure a good seat from whence to witness the great race. Carriages followed one another in rapid succession, and pedestrians waded through the dust as though they cared nothing for it. All along the route one could catch scarce a sound save the words Bassett and Longfellow. On reaching the track I at once went to Harper's stables. Everything was as quiet and orderly as usual; Longfellow stood as meek as a lamb in his stall, and there was nothing to lead one to suppose that the great struggle between the rival stables would be over within an hour. Both sides were confident of victory, both depended on the merits of their respective horses, and both were wrong. The race was won and lost by one of the direst accidents that ever occurred on a race course.

So great was the excitement over the race, so large were the sums of money invested on either horse, that men seemed almost impatient over the delay caused by the running of the Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds, interesting as it was, and bringing out youngsters from the stables of Belmont, McDaniel, and Hunter & Travers. Impatience gradually developed into indignation as the ten colts and fillies who came to the starting-point seemed inclined to stay there all day. Mr. Wheatley may be a very good starter of three-year old and five-year-old horses, but he certainly does not appear to be very *au fait* with two-year-olds. He refused to accept two or three excellent starts in spite of the loudly and generally expressed disgust of the spectators, and detained the horses for nearly three-quarters of an hour before he would let them go. The race was a three-quarters of a mile dash, and was won by Mr. Bowie's colt Catesby, who beat Reviler and Springbok, the favorites, with ease.

At last the bugle sounded for the contest between the giants of the racing world; and as, first Longfellow and then Bassett galloped past the stand, the excitement was intense. Had they been Nilssons or Janauscheks they could not have received a greater ovation than was exultingly given to them. They took their places at the two and a quarter mile post, just above the stretch, and were off at the first start. It was most painful to look around and study the varied expressions of countenance. Some looked as grave as judges, others were nervous and trembling; others again looked as though bordering on an attack of acute mania. As the horses passed the stand for the first time, one uproarious shout rent the air, and every one hustled and jostled in spite of the earnest entreaties of the police that all would keep their seats. The horses swept round the lower turn at a tremendous pace, and when half way home were close together, Bassett leading by about half a length. At that moment John Morrissey cried out, "Longfellow's beat." It was too true. Something had gone wrong with the great horse, and his backers looked distracted. On struggled the game horse, keeping close on the quarter of his adversary, budging not an inch, holding his own magnificently, but unable to gain a foot on him. Down the quarterstretch came the pair at a pace unknown on the Saratoga track; the whip, the spur were plied; everything that a clever jockey could do was done; a yell went up from the excited multitude, and Bassett passed the judges' stand three-quarters of a length ahead of Longfellow. The scene which followed is indescribable. The colored jockeys and trainers yelled like maniacs, tumbled over one another, and fought to get to the judges' stand first. Hats and sticks literally darkened the air, and I am not sure that many a colored stable-boy was not tossed aloft for joy. In the grand stand men shouted and almost embraced one another; ladies, though half alarmed at the torrent of excitement, waved their handkerchiefs and parasols—and, for what! The greatest Roman of all his species was beaten through a cruel accident, which in all probability ends his racing career. When poor Longfellow failed at that half-way home point he had not broken down as many supposed. The plate of his shoe had beaten to half, had turned up, and had torn the soft part of the heel, immediately under the fetlock. I saw him come to the Judges' stand after being pulled up, and, though I had not a cent of interest in the race, my heart was sore for him as he limped along. There was the cruel iron and the torn flesh, and the beaten horse, vanquished, not by superiority, but by a rare ill-fortune, only three-quarters of a length behind, and under such disastrous circumstances, and that, too, in the fastest known race—3 minutes 59 seconds. It is feared that Longfellow will never run again. The stable-boys had the greatest difficulty in getting him to his stable, and it is said that his injury is a permanent one. But what a disappointment to the disinterested lovers of sport, of whom old John Harper himself leads the van! Should Longfellow never again appear, his friends will always claim him as the superior of any horse of his day, and yet Col. McDaniel can claim that the Long Branch decision is reversed. It is sadly unsatisfactory; it is a termination to a racing career which bid fair to be one of the most brilliant the racing world has ever known.

It seemed that Dr. Underwood resumed his pool-selling with a weary heart. Loser or winner, he, as a true lover of horses, must have grieved over the manner of Longfellow's downfall. But business is business, and he had many clamorous customers demanding his attention for the third and last race for three-year olds. Buckden and Jury were the favorites. The horses got away at the first start. Mr. Belmont's grey colt Grey Planet two lengths behind. It was a splendid race. Mr. Belmont's English jockey rode his horse splendidly, bided his time, and at the turn into the quarter-stretch rode up to his horses, and opposite the grand stand passed them. But Buckden had another spurt left in him, and they passed under the cord together. The judges decided the race to be a dead heat, and the owners agreed to divide the stakes. So ended one of the most exciting days in the annals of racing.

THE SARATOGA STAKES.

The first race of the day was the Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added; three-quarters of a mile. There were forty-two entries in the stakes, and the value to the winner was $3,000, two of the nominations being void by the death of the nominator, J. S. Watson. The stake was a valuable one, and an army of youngsters were assembled to sport silk on the important occasion. There were Hunter and Travers' ch. c. Reviler, by Censor, out of Jenny Rose, by Lexington; Hunter and Travers' ch. c. Saturn, by Planet, out of Jenny H.; John Coen's b. f. the Nurse, by imp. Australian, out of imp. Zone, by the Cure; A. Belmont's ch. c. Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse; also, ch. f. Electra, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, by Stockwell; F. Morris' ch. c., by imp. Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson, by Vandal; Gov. Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, by imp. Eclipse, out of Katie, by Two-Bits; D. Swigert's ch. c. Springbok, by imp. Australian, out of Hester, by Lexington; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Cora Linn, by Lexington, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe; M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington; R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., by Planet, out of Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George, and Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c., by imp. Australian, out of imp. Weatherwitch, by Weatherbit.

Here was a dozen "infants," as unreliable as the weather clerk in April, and those who had lost heavily on the previous day's races, found it a very difficult matter to settle in their minds which was to be the probable winner. There were many mysterious whisperings and conversations of the betting "worms," and "points" were sought after with a pertinacity worthy a better cause. The betting market was therefore in that excited condition which the financial "dissertationists" would call feverish, and it was not until the pools were sold at the track, that any steadiness was manifested. Just before the start the strains moved in the speculating minds as here given:

Hunter & Travers	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Swigert	210	205	200
Belmont	125	125	100
Morris	[illegible]	100	55
Bowie	105	125	55
Field	100	100	55
Total	$1,1[illegible]	$1,0[illegible]	$[illegible]

The result of the race astonished the knowing ones, for Gov. Bowie's youngster came suddenly into fame by winning a magnificent contest.

THE RACE.

They were started in front of the stand on the fractional track. As usual with a lot of two-year olds, they came to the post fractious, especially Minnie W., and considerable delay was experienced in getting them off. At last the flag fell, and they were away in the midst of the impatient manifestations of the spectators, Jerome was off in the lead, with Reviler second, Electra third, Count D'Orsay fourth, and Morris fifth. As they went down the shoot they were enveloped in a cloud of dust, and they could not be seen until they were on the lower turn of the regular track, when Electra was seen to be in front, with the Morris colt second, Reviler third, and Jerome fourth. The race to the three-quarter pole was between Electra and Morris, who were together. Jerome coming up and taking second place, with Count D'Orsay fourth, the others running in a ruck. When they came up the homestretch, Catesby left his companions in the rear, and came with a rush, Morris, in the meantime, coming to the front. Catesby then took the second place from Electra, and challenged Morris. After running together for a short distance, Catesby rushed past him, and won a very fast race, in 1:17½, by a length and a half. Electra third, Minnie W. fourth, Count D'Orsay fifth, Reviler sixth, Jerome seventh, Springbok eighth, The Nurse ninth, Cora Linn tenth, and Fellowcraft eleventh. The following is the

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000; colts 100 pounds, fillies 97 pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

Gov. Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, by Eclipse, dam Katie, by Two-Bits. Jackson ... 1
F. Morris' ch. c., by Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson. Sparling ... 2
August Belmont's ch. f. Electra, by Kentucky, dam Bernice, in [illegible]. Harmon ... 3
John's Coen's b. f. The Nurse, by Australian, dam imp. Zone, by The Cure. Wright ... 0
August Belmont's ch. c. Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington. Floyd ... 0
M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, by Australian, dam Aerolite (sister to Idlewild). Thomas ... 0
R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., by Planet, dam Edina, by Knight of St George. Ponton ... 0
Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c., by Australian, dam Weatherwitch, (imp.) by Weatherbit. Lakeland ... 0
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Cora Linn, by Lexington, dam Dolly Carter. McCabe ... 0
Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Reviler, by Censor, out of Jenny Rose. Gray ... 0
D. Swigert's ch. c. Springbok, by Australian, dam Hester, by Lexington. Walker ... 0
Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Saturn, by Planet, dam Jenny H. ... dr.

Time—1:17½.

THE SARATOGA CUP.

The second meeting of the two champions, Harry Bassett and Longfellow, has been of more interest to the thorough turfman than the first from the very fact that the track here is so wonderfully good and fast that the strong points of the contestants would be displayed to advantage; and, further, the partisans of Harry Bassett asserted, with some show of reason, that he was not himself at Long Branch, and the Colonel lays it all to the water. He met Longfellow at better advantage today, and how he succeeded the readers of the TIMES will see for themselves. Every race for the Saratoga Cup has been hotly contested, and it was at the inaugural race in 1865 that Kentucky made his great record of 4:01¾, but, as a four-year old, he carried but 104 pounds. In 1866 he, for the second time, captured the cup, and, with 114 pounds up, ran the distance in 4:04; but the most meritorious performance was that of Muggins, the great Jack Malone colt, in 1867, who, as a four-year old, carried 118 pounds and won the race in 4:03, thus giving Kentucky fourteen pounds. 1868 was Lancaster's year, when he beat the great Vandal colt, James A. Connolly, and the game mare Fanny Cheatham in 4:14—slow time in comparison with the others, but if we remember rightly the track was heavy. In 1869 Capt. Moore won the Cup with Bayonet—a memorable race, from the perpetration of a fraud which created great excitement and asperity for some time after the race was run—in 4:10. In 1870 Helmbold took the honors and the Cup, running a fast race in 4:03¾. Last year Longfellow and Kingfisher were the only starters, and it will be remembered that the mighty son of Leamington, after running the first mile of the race in 1:50, finished it in 4:02¾. The race today was the eighth for the Cup; and although the field was small, it has created the most excitement, from the reputation of the horses. It may be aptly termed a "star performance." Just before the start the members of the McDaniel confederacy were walking about the quarterstretch with anxious faces, while the solitary form of Uncle Harper, with serenity of mien, wandered about with the consciousness of the future having something bright in store for him. Longfellow was the idol of the day, and Bassett received a quantum of adulation which defeat could not lessen. Defender, the other contestant, was not noticed, he was but a stock performer in the drama to be enacted. In the pools, the son of Leamington was the favorite at the following rates:

Longfellow	$300	$500	$250
Harry Bassett	100	[illegible]	70
Defender	30	11	30
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

THE RACE.

They were started from the three-quarter pole. Every eye was riveted to the spot. The flag fell and they were all off together. On the stretch Bassett comes to the front and is making the pace at a terrible rate. They come to the stand, and a cheer greets them as Bassett passes under the string a length ahead of Longfellow, who was four lengths in advance of Defender. When they went around the turn the same hot pace was kept up, and Bassett would not let Longfellow reach his head. They approach the quarter-pole, Longfellow gets closer to the flying Bassett, and a cheer goes up from his backers, but when they pass that point his nose is only at Bassett's tail. Defender out of the race. As they rush along the backstretch Longfellow is urged forward and laps Bassett. The sight is a beautiful one and the excitement is intense. Now Bassett gets away again, and at the half pole is leading his great competitor a length, and again the cheers roll out over the course. Now again, on the lower turn, Bassett is crowded upon, and Longfellow is again lapping his quarter. The shouts continue and increase in volume, but at the three-quarter pole Bassett is away three-quarters of a length. Now they came up the stretch. Longfellow comes with a rush. The excitement is intense. He heads Bassett. The men are hoarse with shouting, and the ladies shout with them. They near the stand and the gallant Bassett suddenly shows his head to the front. Again they go to the turn, and again Bassett goes away from his competitor, and is now a length ahead. "Longfellow's heart is broken," shout the partisans of Bassett, but anon Longfellow creeps upon Bassett again, and the former laps the latter's quarter. They rush toward the half-mile pole, and Bassett is still half a length in the lead. They are now half a mile from home, and as they go round the lower turn Longfellow covers a great deal of ground, and is on even terms with Bassett, but the latter does not give way; he keeps up the tremendous and tireless pace, and pushes past the three-quarter pole a neck and shoulders in front. They now turn into the homestretch, and the scene beggars description. The policemen endeavor to make the people keep their seats, but without avail. White-haired men are young again. They never saw such a contest. They shout, they throw up their hats. The confusion is worse confounded. Up they come. Bassett is still leading, he is a length in front, and the excitement knows no bounds. They approach the goal, and Longfellow gets the whip. It is no use, although he got up a little closer. Bassett never tires, and keeps his place by a length in the fastest time ever made by two and a quarter seconds. The scene beggars description, and our pen fails in its haste to do it justice. It is wearied with the excitement of the day, and rests with the recording the mournful fact that Longfellow is hopelessly broken down. It appears that his shoe-plate broke, and curving up during the race buried itself into his foot.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, for all ages, $[illegible] entrance, play or pay, $1,000 added; two and a quarter miles; colts 110 pounds, fillies 107 pounds.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Harry Bassett, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Canary Bird. Roe ... 1
John Harper's b. h. Longfellow, 5 years, by imp. Leamington, dam Nantura. Swim ... 2
John Morrissey's ch. h. Defender, 5 years, by Jack Malone?, dam [illegible]. Gilpatrick ... 3

Time—Quarter, [illegible]; half mile, [illegible]; three-quarters, [illegible]; mile, [illegible]; mile and a quarter, [illegible]; mile and a half, [illegible]; mile and three-quarters, [illegible]; two miles, [illegible]; two and a quarter miles, 3:59.

WINNERS OF THE SARATOGA STAKES.

The Saratoga Stakes were inaugurated in 1864, and the distance of the race was a mile, but it was changed in 1867 to its present length of three-quarters, probably with the view of gradually screwing the courage of the youngsters to the sticking-place for the full mile in the Kentucky Stakes of the August meeting. In 1864 John Hunter's colt Saratoga, by imp. Knight of St. George, won it, beating two competitors, in 2:03¾. The next year he captured it with his filly [illegible], by Lexington, and beat three contestants, in 1:51½. In 1866 old Col. Bush took it in with Redwing, [illegible]'s best daughter, beating a field of four in 1:51¼. In 1867, the first three-quarter year, Mr. F. Morris' Eclipse's colt Relentless won it, beating five competitors in 1:20. The next year Col. McDaniel's Oakland filly, Oakleaf, won it after a dead heat with Mr. Morris' filly, by Eclipse, out of Sister Barbarity, in 1:18¼. The dead heat was run in 1:19¼. In 1869 Mr. Morris' b. f. Remorseless, by Eclipse, beat ten contestants in 1:18¾, and in 1870 John O'Donnell's gr. f. Mary Louise won it in 1:18¾, and she was the only one that had beaten Harry Bassett until the latter met Longfellow. In 1871 Mr. Morris for the third time won the stakes with the Eclipse colt St. Patrick, beating a field of four in 1:20. Today's race was the ninth for the stakes.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

Bringing the day's sport to a close was a dash of a mile and a half for three-year olds, with the winners of the Belmont, Ladies' or Travers' Stakes excluded. There were four starters for this, as follows: T. B. and W. R. Davis' b. c. Piedmont, by Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George; Hunter and Travers' imp. b. c. Buckden, by Lord Clifden, out of Consequence, by Bay Middleton; A. Belmont's gr. c. Grey Planet, by Planet, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe, and H. P. McGrath's b. f. Jury, by Lexington, out of Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield. This gave promise of being a close and exciting affair, although Buckden was a very heavy favorite. He had proved himself fast at the Jerome Spring meeting, and was a winner there. Grey Planet was considered good at the distance, and was accepted by the "soothsayers" as the probable winner for no other reason than that he cost his present owner $10,000 when a two-year old, and has not won a race since. Of course his time had come, but on the quiet, the sagacious old stagers invested a little on Piedmont, from his excellent running in the three-quarter dash of yesterday when he surprised his owners. Mr. Davis, however, told us that he did not think he could carry the weight the distance in this race. Mr. McGrath's Jury was backed by the Kentuckians, his lucky venture in the Flash Stakes having given his stable a hold on their pockets, and it is reported that when Tom Bowling "shuffles off this mortal coil," his stuffed carcass will ornament the porch of McGrathiana, and mark the change of fortune in the career of the genial host. In fact, McGrath has been so heartily congratulated that he is weary, and takes his siesta regularly on the balcony of the Grand Union, guarded by little angels, who whisper higher promises in his willing ear. Buckden was a great favorite, and the following are the quotations:

Buckden	$600	$600	$570
Grey Planet	270	230	275
Piedmont	100	115	225
Jury	100	105	120
Total	$1,040	$1,100	$1,[illegible]

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half they were started from the half-mile pole, and when the flag fell Buckden went off first, Jury second, Grey Planet third, and Piedmont fourth. As they came round the lower turn they were all up in a bunch, and a magnificent race took place to the three-quarter pole, where Buckden, Piedmont and Jury were on even terms, and Grey Planet two lengths behind. They came up the homestretch at a magnificent pace, all in a bunch, except Grey Planet, who was still waiting behind. Thus they went all the way round the turn to the quarter pole, where Planet laid further behind, but on the backstretch he began to make his run, and closed upon the leaders. They passed the half-mile pole in the same order, and a more magnificent race was never witnessed, and the excitement was great. On the lower turn Planet went up to his competitors, and they turned into the homestretch on even terms. They raced up the stretch, the excitement culminating in a burst of admiration. Piedmont and Jury then gave way, and a beautiful struggle ensued between Grey Planet and Buckden, and they passed under the string together—a dead heat—Jury third, six lengths behind, Piedmont fourth. Time, 2:42¼.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $600; for three-year olds; one and a half miles; winner of Belmont, Ladies' or Travers Stakes excluded; colts, 110 pounds; fillies, 107 pounds.

Hunter & Travers' b. c. Buckden, 3 years, by Lord Clifden, dam Consequence. McAdams ... 0
A. Belmont's gr. c. Grey Planet, 3 years, by Planet, dam Eagless. Gradwell ... 0
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Jury, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Roxana. Combs ... 3
T. B. & W. R. Davis' b. c. Piedmont, 3 years, by Asteroid, dam Fairy. J. Henry ... 0

Time, 2:42¼.

TODAY'S RACING.

For to-morrow there are three races on the programme. The first is a mile dash for all ages, which has the following three starters: L. B. and W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina; Hunter & Travers' b. c. Alarm, by Eclipse, out of imp. Maud, and A. Belmont's b. h. Kingfisher, by Lexington, out of Eltham Lass. The second is a selling race for all ages, a mile and a half, in which are L. B. and W. R. Davis' b. h. Allie Hunt, J. B. Harbeck's ch. c. Cadence, Hunter & Travers' b. c. Buckden, Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Sandford, and John O'Donnell's gr. f. Mary Louise. The third race is a dash of two miles for all ages, in which there are Lochiel, Tubman, John Merryman, and Susan Ann. The pools to-night sold as follows:

MILE DASH.

Kingfisher	$400	$500
Alarm	225	[illegible]
Fadladeen	[illegible]	[illegible]

SELLING RACE.

Buckden	$[illegible]	$450
Sandford	100	200
Mary Louise	60	[illegible]
Allie Hunt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cadence	[illegible]	75

TWO MILES.

Tubman	$[illegible]	$400
Lochiel	[illegible]	200
John Merryman	[illegible]	60
Susan Ann	75	60

Longfellow Completely Broken Down—Description of the Accident—The Horse Game to the Last.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 16.—It will be many years before another such contest is witnessed again, but it is a mournful duty for us to record the breaking down of the grand Longfellow. The description of the accident is given below, and it will be seen from the facts that Leamington's son, though defeated, is crowned with laurels. Poor Longfellow is in his stable this evening, presents a picture of misery. There is a complete circle cut from the centre of his hoof extending round the coronet ring to his heel. His middle tendon to-night is three times the natural size. It appears that he broke a shoe-plate on one of the hind legs at the half-mile pole, when he was lapping Bassett, and cut the fore foot with it, as above described. But notwithstanding the disaster, this noble horse ran to the end, and was only beaten by a length, in the fastest time on record by two and a half seconds. No doubt exists in the minds of experienced turfmen that he is completely broken down, and will never appear in public again. Uncle Harper is completely overcome, and walks about with sorrowful looks. It is to be regretted that the question of superiority has not been decided, for Longfellow, to-night, is as much, if not more, a hero than Bassett.

The Death-Rate in Buffalo—Gratifying Decrease.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 15.

The Health Physician's report for the month of June shows a gratifying decrease in the number of victims from epidemic diseases. The deaths from "meningitis" are less than one-half of the number reported for the month of May. In this connection we are informed that one-half of the "spotted fever" cases are certified by coroners and undertakers, who feel called upon to assign some cause of death. Formerly it was customary to dispose of all uncertain cases under the general head of "fits," but of late the irregular practitioners prefer the more professional and scientific "cerebro-spinal meningitis," and under that head they report the cause of death when they are in any doubt or uncertainty. It is fair to presume, from an examination of the certificates in the Health Physician's office, that there were not over ten fatal cases of "meningitis" in the city last month. The number of small-pox cases reported shows a marked decline in that loathsome epidemic. It could be made to disappear entirely if the authorities were promptly assisted and obeyed in observing the necessary precaution.

Deducting the deaths from small-pox, the death-rate for the month of June was but very little larger than the average for the past five years. The excess can be accounted for in the increase of population. It has been a season, moreover, when there has been an unusual mortality in all parts of the country. The statistics prove that Buffalo is, taking everything into consideration, the healthiest city in this country. It can be made to remain so by a proper care for the enforcement of sanitary laws.

BEFORE THE BARGAIN.

What a Tammany Magnate Thought of the Chappaqua Philosopher Two Years Ago.

It is well known that A. Oakey Hall is now one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Horace Greeley—for he, like all the other Tammany leaders, sees plainly enough that in Greeley's election is the only hope of the restoration of Tammany.

Before Greeley seemed likely to be of use to Tammany, Hall's estimate of him was slightly different from what it is now. He, the Mayor, made a speech on the 4th of November, 1870, at the Riding-school, West Thirteenth-street, in which he reviewed Mr. Greeley's life and character. At that time, we repeat, Hall had very little idea that Greeley meant to become his friend, and consequently he was plain and outspoken. The following is the report of the Mayor's speech, reprinted from the *Herald* of Nov. 5. It will be found lively and curious reading, considering the efforts which Mr. GREELEY is making to restore the Tammany Ring to power, and considering also the fact that Mayor HALL is singing "Greeley" campaign songs about the City, and that the Tammany Ring generally are deeply interested in securing GREELEY's election as President:

GREELEY's running is a farce. Have you ever seen MORTON's farce of "Box and Cox!" In that Box was a journeyman printer, like GREELEY. The upshot of the farce is that *Cox* gets the journeyman printer into a box, just as next election day our friend S. S. (initials which in law papers stand for "truly") will get GREELEY in a tight place in the ballot-box. The Republican papers from which I have quoted do not, however, take the strongest ground. GREELEY is really ineligible to a seat in Congress, for the same reason that in law makes men ineligible for purposes of trust, or to make contracts, and to bear witness. Most everybody has been making mistakes about him. Some have thought him malicious, and cunning and treacherous by design. But he is simply an irresponsible agent. I will pass by the fact that he is honorably ineligible to go to Congress from this district, because he resides either at Chappaqua, in POTTER's district, or with a widow woman at No. 115 West Forty-third-street, in WOOD's district, or at the Westmoreland Hotel, in BROOKS' district—the three abodes he variously has; and by the fact that he was not, as I have found from personal inquiry, registered in any of the City districts; but confine myself to the point that he is an irresponsible agent, as the best reason why people should vote against him. What are the characteristics, in medicine and in law, of an irresponsible man?

He is feeble of purpose, tremulous in judgment, unstable and inconsistent in thought and deed, doing motiveless things, telling motiveless falsehoods, friendly with a man one moment and unfriendly the next, eccentric in dress, eccentric in eating and drinking, devoured by the worm self-consciousness, full of unaccountable idiosyncrasies and prejudices, and awkward affectations; uncertain of religious opinions, he is one day prayerful and the next wildly blasphemous; one moment he is calm, the next furious. Psychologists differ as to whether or no mental disease is occasioned by a condition of the body. Some believe it is, and some do not. The old maxim was, "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*" We will not discuss the philosophy. But there is abundant evidence that GREELEY's brain has been physiologically disordered since his birth. Mr. PARTON, his biographer, says that his parturition was difficult; that he was born black in the face, with effusion of blood on the brain, and that for many days it was doubtful that he would live. In his own frantic *Recollections of a Busybody's Life* he mentions how terribly sick he was in childhood, and how his mother watched him with tenderer care because he was not as other children were. He also says, in his *Busy Life*, he could never stand at a window and look at the rain without becoming horribly sick. There is here an evident symptom of hydrophobia. The mad man, like a mad dog, fears the water. This delicate state of the brain was in nowise improved by the terrible pounding on the head given him by the cane of the cowardly Congressman RUST, of Arkansas, at the Capitol. He says in his frantic *Recollections* that he used to fall asleep at school and begin to spell words. He is at times affected with brain fever. In his famous letter to Gov. SEWARD he said: "I must get away to Europe for awhile and cool my fevered brain." This is the frantic expression of a madman driven to additional despair by crazy ambition. All his actions, from birth to his present threescore years, attest lesion of the brain. You can explain his vagaries upon no other principle. Read in his frantic *Recollections* what inexplicable things he has done in the way of shifting from one point to another, and from one place to another. How often do we read in the newspapers of the mysterious disappearance of insane people into out-of-the-way places. He himself narrates how he used suddenly to leave his printing-office and on foot cross whole New-England States and even New-York. This was a madman's usual restless cultivation of the understanding by pedestrianism. Yes, with all his reckless disregard of constancy in life, he always keeps on his desk before him in his office, PARTON's *Life of Greeley*. He has always affected oddity in dress. Some mad persons desire to go naked. *Ophelia* twisted straw about her head. Barnaby Rudge carried a raven on his shoulder and attracted universal observation by the strangeness of his dress, as DICKENS tells us. There is a young woman in Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum very much like GREELEY in this respect. One day she dresses in order, and the next in disorder, but equally admiring the kempt and the unkempt.

GREELEY has all the madman's feebleness of purpose. He began his career by engaging in a newspaper devoted to lottery tickets. Then he went into the *Log Cabin* and *New-Yorker*, and failed until he met with the money and strong, sane purpose of McELRATH, and of editorial aids like the late RAYMOND and Mr. DANA. As editor of the *New-Yorker* he cultivated slave-holders to increase his Southern circulation. He worshiped the slave-holder CLAY with the same feebleness of purpose with which he afterwards worshipped LINCOLN. Had CLAY not died when he did there is no doubt that he would have deserted him also in his old age. He says in his "Frantic Recollections" that he opposed Mr. LINCOLN for re-election. He had in the *Tribune* opposed LINCOLN for United States Senator when the latter ran against DOUGLAS, and had favored the latter. He informs us in his "Frantic Recollections" that he took a hatred to tobacco because he had to fill his mother's pipe at night; and he took a dislike for liquor because a man he disliked when young used to drink whisky. Madmen are consistent, however, to some monomania. GREELEY's monomania is always protection. He has almost a free trade in the vagaries of this heresy. He has also been a Fourierite and a free lover at various times. On the eve of war he preached secession. All throughout the war he preached peace as much as he dared. In peace he was for war; in war for peace. He went bail for JEFF. DAVIS, the only just charity he ever did. Yet all the while he was insisting upon being worshiped by his adherents as a consistent opponent of the rebellion. In our darkest days, he said that if LEE watered his horses in the Delaware, we ought to give up the fight. He was the author of the famous 'On to Richmond' cry, which precipitated disaster. Yet what an insane mission was that mission he undertook to Canada, to meet GEORGE SANDERS and Colorado JEWETT; and to this day he labors under the delusion, and his friends know it, that it was done in the interest and at the instance of Mr. LINCOLN—a delusion which Mr. RAYMOND, in his *Life of Lincoln*, has abundantly refuted. Motiveless ingratitude to friends is a symptom of a madman. The greatest benefactors GREELEY ever had in his life were THURLOW WEED and WILLIAM H. SEWARD, who rescued him from absolute beggary, and THOMAS McELRATH, whose energy built up the *Tribune*, and CHARLES A. DANA, whose wonderful journalistic genius gave it world-wide renown. Yet he has systematically turned on these, cursed them like a lunatic in conversation, maligned them in his paper, and slandered them in his recent book. This cursing of GREELEY's is another act of a madman. He will sometimes sit in his editorial sanctum, quiet and calm, reading a newspaper; something will suddenly excite him, and he will jump up, swearing, and call upon the nearest man to kick him down stairs. Was there ever a more insane act than that he did in the Constitutional Convention, when, all of a sudden, he jumped up, seized his papers, damned the Convention and left, never to come back to it, and only manifested sanity by drawing his full pay and complement of stationery and books. He affects to believe in no hell, and yet sends people to it by objurgation a hundred times a day. He would be said to insult a polished clergyman every Sunday by converting his pew into a sleeping apartment, were he not crazy. Not to listen to the polished and eloquent CHAPIN can be excused only upon the plea of insanity.

He writes insane maunderings about farming. He seriously recommends people to plant acorns in order to grow up oaks (!) and says it is the most profitable crop, and that the land will yield it [illegible]! But the best of the joke is that Ik Marvel, who, as DONALD G. MITCHELL, is an excellent farmer, thought GREELEY sufficiently in earnest to write comments against the idea. He has insanely surrounded his farm with his eccentricities. His craving for notoriety is a symptom of a madman. I myself saw him in 1860, in Chicago, while in company with two other gentlemen, who also laughed at him, go behind the door of the barber's shop in the hotel and carefully adjust his trousers in the inside of his boots. He must periodically run for some office every Autumn, and it don't much matter what it is. The last time he ran for Congress it was in a lower district. He once had some idea of going to Virginia to run for United States Senator. All these erratic movements show insanity. People said he once went to Europe because he could not be Governor. There was no necessity for him to go. All people wondered why he did go. While in Paris he attracted so much attention as an ex-member of our Crystal Palace Association that he got himself arrested and shut up. It is the act of a madman to boast of having been a jail-bird in his "Frantic Recollections." Read how proud he is of it.

He was three months in Congress, and his acts there can only be charitably explained on the hypothesis of insanity. His insanity sometimes breaks out in the form of spasmodic letters in his own newspaper, signed by his name or initials. He was morally convicted of perjury in the McFARLAND case. Mad men are under the delusion that they tell the truth when they do not, and are therefore not to be blamed for it.

OCEANICA.

Wrecks on the Australian Coast—Mail Contracts—Scarcity of Water—Precedence of Religious Dignitaries Ignored.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The steam-ship Mohongo from Honolulu, arrived here today with dates to July 3 from that place, and to June 6, from Australia. Capt. Edward Wakeman, of the Mohongo, was stricken with paralysis on the trip from Honolulu. The following is a summary of the news by the Mohongo:

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The members of the present Ministry have been re-elected, and expect to meet Parliament with a working majority. They have partially arranged the Border Customs Treaty. It only requires the legislative sanction to become law. The Executive Council have decided to enforce the extreme penalty of the law on Nichols and Lester. The latter made a full confession. The steamer Clarence, from Sydney for Grafton, was totally lost June 2. The passengers and crew were saved. The wreck was sold for a mere trifle. The bark Mary & Edith, from Puget Sound, for Australia, laden with lumber, was wrecked near Noumea. A French resident purchased the wreck and got the vessel off. The ship Young Australia was lost a few hours after leaving Brisbane, for London, with a cargo of 1,400 bales wool and other produce. The ship and cargo were fully insured. The coal export trade is increasing. A scarcity of tonnage just now prevents the execution of all the orders. A number of vessels are at Sydney loading for California.

VICTORIA.

The Chamber of Commerce has published a protest against the ratification of the California mail contract.

A scarcity of water is causing great losses to the squatters. The next wool season is expected to be earlier than last, and the clip somewhat lighter. Thirty thousand cases of preserved meats were shipped for Europe last month.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The wet season delays the resumption of the construction of the overland telegraph line. The Government has purchased a number of horses, and will open a dispatch express. Only 250 miles of the line remain to be completed, which will probably be done early in August.

Parliament has again passed a resolution ignoring the English Government's order respecting the precedence of religious dignitaries.

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Commander Meade, of the United States steamer Narragansett, formally assumed the protectorate of Tutuila (Titulia ?) Island, where a private company has been formed to work the plantations. The promoters of the enterprise allege that they have received promises of differential duties on produce shipped to the United States. Gordon, missionary to Erromanga, has been murdered by the natives. The Fiji Islands are undergoing incipient revolution. The Government is powerless against it.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Legislature has been in session eight weeks. The Government has intimated to the honorable body that it must finish its business in two weeks more, or the members will be sent home. There have been appropriated $116,000 for interests of navigation; $13,000 for support of a Government paper—the *Gazette*—and several other large sums for different objects. The public debt will be quite large for this country, greater, we fear, than can be supported, it being not far from half a million dollars. An attachment was issued by the Supreme Court, at the instance of the Attorney-General, against the steamer Nebraska, in consequence of the introduction of the small-pox on her arrival from San Francisco in May last. H. Hackfeld & Co., agents for the Webb line, gave the necessary bonds to enable the vessel to proceed on her voyage.

The Legislature adjourned over the 4th of July in honor of the day.

Capt. Mammen and Fourth Officer Rose, of the whaling bark Onward, from Sydney, were murdered on April 20, by the natives of Gowen's Island, Solomon's Group. Several of the crew were wounded.

THE GENEVA BOARD.

Meeting Yesterday—Exchanging Printed Documents—A Short Session.

GENEVA, July 16.—The Board of Arbitration met today. A large quantity of printed matter was submitted to the Board and exchanged by the agents of Great Britain and the United States. No other business was done, the Court adjourning after a session of less than thirty minutes' duration. There is no reason to anticipate further delay in the proceedings, nor is any long controversy expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American Squadron—Protest of English Catholics Against Italy's Course to the Pope—Governor-General of India.

LONDON, July 17—5 A. M.—Admiral Alden, United States Navy, who has been visiting this city, yesterday rejoined his fleet at Spithead. The fleet will sail for Antwerp and Hamburg.

An influential meeting of Roman Catholics was held in this city last night, the Duke of Norfolk presiding. Resolves were adopted protesting against the action of the Italian Government toward the Papal authorities and condemning the recent law passed by the German Parliament proscribing the Jesuits.

Lord Francis Napier, who succeeded the late Earl of Mayo as Governor-General of India *pro tem*, has been created a Peer under the title of Baron Ettrick.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17—1 A. M.—The highest barometer remains on the South Atlantic coast, while the pressure has diminished very generally since Monday night over the Middle and Eastern States. The lowest barometer is apparently north of New-York. Rain has been reported from the stations in the Ohio Valley, on the lower lakes and in New-England. The temperature has risen slightly in the Middle States, where south-west winds now prevail. The barometer has apparently risen on Tuesday in Iowa and Minnesota, with northwesterly winds; but very few of the midnight telegraphic reports have as yet been received, and this report is, therefore, principally based upon the observations of Tuesday afternoon.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer will probably move eastward over Northern New-England on Wednesday, with westerly winds from New-York to Virginia and westward. Cloudy weather, with possibly light rain, continue from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, but clearing away during the day; rising barometer and north-west winds prevail from Lake Erie north-westward.

No material change is indicated for the Southern and Gulf States.

WASHINGTON.

Interesting Figures from the New Census—Examination of Applicants for Office—How the Civil Service Rules Work—Views of the Political Field—Greeley's Row a Hard One to Hoe.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A table showing the area of the States and Territories of the United States, and the number of families and dwellings, giving the same by States, has just been prepared at the Census Office. Preceding the table in the report there will be a brief statement of all the transfers of Territory that have been made from State to State, from Territories to States, by States to the General Government, and to the United States from foreign Governments. Only six of the thirteen original States, prior to 1789, had fixed boundaries. They were New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and New-Jersey. Some of the States claimed all the territory west of them to the Mississippi River and some to the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the United States and Territories is given as 3,603,844 square miles, and of the States 1,984,467. The number of persons to the square mile for the whole country is 10 70-100; for the States alone 19 21-100. The number of families for the whole country is 7,579,363, and persons to each family 5 9-100. For the States the number of families is 7,481,507, and the persons to each family as above. In 1860 it was 5 28-100, and in 1850, 5 55-100. The number of dwellings for the whole country is 7,042,833, and persons to each dwelling 5 47-100. For the States the number of dwellings is 6,941,508, and persons to each dwelling, 5 49-100. In 1860 the persons to each dwelling were 5 54-100, and in 1850 5 95-100. The area of New-York is 47,000 square miles; the number of persons to a square mile is 93 25-100. In 1860 they were 82 83-100, and in 1850 65 90-100. The number of families is 908,772; persons to a family, 4 88-100. In 1860 the number of families was 765,420, and persons to a family, 5 12-100. In 1850 the families numbered 566,869, and persons to each family, 5 46-100. The number of dwellings is 633,859, and of persons to a dwelling 6 37-100. In 1860, the dwellings numbered 615,888, and persons to a dwelling 6 30-100. In 1850, the dwellings were 473,936, and persons to each 6 54-100. The largest State, Texas, has an area of 274,356 square miles, with 2 98-100 persons to each. The smallest, Rhode Island, has 1,306 square miles, and 166 43-100 persons to each. Massachusetts has 186 84-100 persons to the square mile. Connecticut, 113 15-100, and New-Jersey, 108 21-100. No others have over 100, and only five others above 50. In only two or three of the States the average number of persons to a family reaches 6½, and in only two or three it falls below 4½. In two or three States the number of persons to a dwelling is a fraction over 6, only in Nevada does it fall below 4. Of the States only California, Nevada and Texas have an area of over 100,000 square miles.

THE CABINET.

The President did not arrive today, and inquiry shows that the report that he was coming, which was sent from Long Branch, was entirely unauthorized. He had determined in his own mind to hold the next Cabinet meeting on Tuesday of next week. The report of his coming was generally accepted as correct, and some of the members of the Cabinet appeared with their portfolios. They had nothing, however, but mere routine business to transact.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

At the Post-office Department the Board of Examiners are engaged in an examination to fill six or seven vacancies in clerkships of class No. 1. About sixty applicants are to be examined, and as the rooms at the disposal of the examiners will not permit the examination of so many at one time, a few are examined every day till all shall have had their turn. There has been a larger number of vacancies to fill than usual for the same length of time. Since the new system went into operation it is in excellent working order. It results in giving the Department a superior class of appointees. On every occasion thus far the applicant passing the best examination has been selected for appointment.

A RALLY IN RICHMOND.

The Virginia State Republican Executive Committee has arranged for a great mass-meeting at Richmond on Wednesday, July 24. Among the speakers advertised are: Hon. Henry Wilson, Secretary Boutwell and Frederick Douglass. The largest political meeting ever held in Virginia is expected. The railroads leading into Richmond will furnish excursion-trains at reduced fare.

GREELEYISM IN WISCONSIN.

Reports from Wisconsin indicate that Greeleyism has little hold there. Mr. Doolittle was tried in the last election against Washburne. The Democrats regarded him in some degree as "boiled crow," but they felt sure when they had nominated him that they were to carry the State by the aid of his Republican friends. Having failed with Doolittle they have but slight hopes that they will succeed any better in the same dodge with Greeley. The Republicans, on the other hand, are confident and sure of victory, and there is no defection.

RENEGADES AT A DISCOUNT.

The Republicans in Farnsworth's district in Illinois, relieved of Farnsworth's depressing influence as a candidate, promise to carry an increased majority next Fall. There is thought to be no prospect of Farnsworth being taken as a coalition opposition candidate, as the Democrats distrust his strength, and think they will have a better chance with some other man.

ALBEMARLE PRIZE-MONEY.

Today, in the Special Term of the Court of Claims, leave was given Commander W. H. Macomb to intervene for a share in the prize-money to be paid for the destruction of the Rebel ram Albemarle, he at the time of her capture (October, 1864) being in command of a division of the North Atlantic Squadron, and having furnished men and boats to Lieut. Cushing, by whom the ram was destroyed.

CANADA.

The Bratton Abduction Case.

LONDON, Ontario, July 16.—The case of Dr. Rufus Bratton, who was abducted from Canada on the 4th of June and taken to South Carolina, came up on a writ of remand today. Bratton arrived here on Saturday last, but kept himself concealed until after the opening of the Court, when he made his appearance, to the great surprise of the defendants. His testimony shows that Cornwall, the prisoner, laid violent hands upon him on Waterloo-street, hand-cuffed him, with the assistance of a cab-driver, and thrust him into the cars; that he protested to the last and only yielded because he relied on British justice to sustain him in the end. The case is further remanded.

The First Bale of New Cotton.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 16.—The first bale of new cotton was sold today to Messrs. Richards & Hawkins for ninety-three cents in gold per pound.

A Great Curiosity.

A Century Plant in full flower, now on exhibition, 13th-st., adjoining Wallack's Theatre.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Extracts for Culinary Use, ARE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $[illegible]; ten copies, $[illegible]; twenty copies, $[illegible], and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $[illegible]. New Melodeons, $[illegible] cash, for the [illegible]. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Every Druggist Sells Perry's Improved COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY. The skin medicine of the age.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to [illegible] Broadway.

All Druggists Sell Perry's Moth and FRECKLE LOTION, because it is reliable.

How many little sufferers are wasting away from the effects of Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint! And yet a remedy sure, prompt and thorough, readily administered, and entirely safe, with a reputation established by its merit, and maintained over the whole country for a series of years, as a standard curative for cramps, diarrhea, cholera morbus, and all disorders of the bowels, can be always obtained in DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Why not give it a trial? Sold by all druggists.

Missisquoi Springs.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in Cancer, Scrofula, Syphilis, and Diseases of the Kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless. Reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Monograms, &c.; great reduction for Summer months. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

RAYMOND—COLES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 21 West 38th-st., Monday, July 15, by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, E. H. RAYMOND, D. D. S., and THERESA M. COLES, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ABLEY.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 173 Washington-av., Lafayette, Jersey City, C. H. ABLEY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Veteran Corps, Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., also the members of Lebanon Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 191, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday morning, July 18, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

ABOULARIUS.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday morning, July 16, EDWARD STUART, infant son of James L. and Grace R. Aboularius, aged 9 months and 16 days.

BOWEN.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, July 15, ELIZA LIVINGSTON, wife of James Bowen.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hastings station for the 2 o'clock train, from 42d-st., Central Depot.

BABCOCK.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Sunday, July 14, LEWIS B. W., only child of Courtlandt G. and Mary W. Babcock, and grandson of Hon. L. B. Woodruff, of this City, aged 7 months.

BROOKS.—On Monday, the 15th inst., LUCY, relict of Chas. Brooks, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 54 Sands-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, July 18, at 2 P. M. The remains will be interred on Friday.

Stratford, Norwalk and Bridgeport papers please copy.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday, July 16, LYDIA CORNELIA, only child of Frank W. and Lydia M. Butler, aged 10 weeks.

Funeral services at the house of her grandmother, Mrs. Prolyn, No. 36 West 52d-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. The body will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

KEARNY.—On Monday, July 15, Capt. JAMES KEARNY, late of Brooklyn, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Church, Broad-street, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. for Centre-st., Newark, at 2½ o'clock.

LINEN.—On Tuesday, July 16, LOUISA, daughter of the late George Linen.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, Richard Menzies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, July 18, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 49 West 35th-st.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, 15th inst., FRANCES CLARISSA, wife of Edward Livingston.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Thursday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M.

MAHANY.—On Tuesday morning, 16th inst., SARAH A., widow of Edmund Mahany.

Family friends, and those of her sons Edmund F. and David, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 18th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible] East 26th-st., thence to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st.

ROOME.—Monday, July 15, ELIZABETH, widow of Peter Roome, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 5 P. M., at her late residence, No. [illegible] West 21st-st.

SPRAGUE.—At Orange, N. J., July 16, FRANK WOOD, infant son of D. J. and Laura W. Sprague, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence on Central-av., on Wednesday, at 3½ P. M.

SMITH.—At Hastings, on Hudson, July 15, of cholera infantum, JOHN GODFREY, youngest son of Leonard K. and Harriett E. Smith.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 163 East 18th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

SPARKEY.—Tuesday, July 16, Capt. J. H. SPARKEY, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from South Second-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., Thursday, July 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOODS.—In Bath, N. Y., on Monday, July 15, OLIVE ROBIE, wife of David Woods, and daughter of the late Hon. Reuben Robie.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE GALAXY.

THE AUGUST NUMBER NOW READY.

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IV. Y. ZIMMERMANN. By RICHARD [illegible].
V. THE REVEREND CHARLES KINGSLEY. By JUSTIN McCARTHY.
VI. THE SEA. By ANNA C. L. BOTTA.
VII. THE EUSTACE DIAMONDS. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
VIII. THE CAVE OF THE WINDS. Part IV. By MARIA LOUISA POOL.
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X. IN THE WHOLE WIDE WORLD. By LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. PRICES REDUCED. Tickets, $[illegible]; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished. Orders filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MESSENA SPRING WATERS. Case Mr. Thos. Houston, Sup. of the N. Y. & Oswego R. R. Co.: "I suffered constantly for three years from Dyspepsia, which seemed beyond the reach of medicine. Having used the Messena Waters, I have, for the last eight months, been almost entirely free from indigestion."

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, July 20, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 10 A. M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the Times Office.

MAGNETIC.—ALL CASES OF NERVOUS prostration and general debility, from whatever cause, successfully treated by F. A. PALMER, Magnetizer, No. 23 West 27th-st. Terms—Office treatment, $[illegible]; visits, $[illegible].

WATER-FILTERS.—THE CURTIS & Bigelow Water-filter, used by Prof. C. F. Chandler, can be found at any plumber's, or the Bigelow Manufacturing Company's ware-room, No. 137 William-st., New-York.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL cash sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., corner of Spruce.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SHOW YOUR COLORS!

The great continental depot for political banners and portraits. Head-quarters for the celebrated crayon portraits in oil for club-rooms, banners, &c.

ALFRED H. LOSTON, No. [illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet for organization at Republican Head-quarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, at 8 o'clock. By order.

JAS. CUMMING,	THEO. P. KELLY,
WM. J. PORTER,	JOHN COOPER, JR.,
JOHN MILLER,	CHAS. STRONG,
WM. S. MURRAY,	JOHN E. DOWLEY,
A. P. FITCH,	JOHN J. McCORMICK,
GEORGE DUNSTEUP,	A. F. PUFFER.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS and friends of Grant and Wilson in the City and County of New-York, will be held at Cooper Institute on

TUESDAY EVENING,
July 23, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
HON. ROSCOE CONKLING,
United States Senator,

will speak on the issues of the day. The public are invited to be present.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Head-quarters for political banners, transparencies, and flags at the Original Manufacturer's, No. 167 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William. W. B. CORB.

POLITICAL BANNERS OF SILK OR Canvas, Flags and Portraits at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 12 Warren-st. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday, Tuesday, July 16, the Exchange was visited by several of the most noted speculators in New-York real estate, among the number being Mr. Thomas Murphy and others of equal note. Upon inquiry it transpired that the speculators have in many instances left orders with their brokers to buy up during the period of inactivity all the bargains that they can secure, lots on the Boulevard having the first preference, those fronting on the Riverside Park and on the avenues and streets in the immediate vicinity thereof ranking next, after those lots fronting on the Eighth-avenue, have the preference. That a general movement in west-side property is anticipated, there is no doubt; and it is supposed by the "knowing ones" that by next September the market will be in a very active condition, and they are purchasing now in expectation of a rise.

William Kennelly sold at the Exchange, by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, the lease of the two lots and buildings known as Nos. 156 and 158 East Twenty-third-street, south side, between Lexington and Third avenues, the same having eight years to run, at an annual ground rent of $2,200 per year, to John W. Weed, for $250.

James M. Miller adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the eight lots situated on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, 75 by 200.10, to Tuesday, Aug. 6, by order of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee.

John S. Pierce, real estate broker, of No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-street, has recently sold a large piece of property in West Morrisania, corner Walton-avenue and Jullet-street, consisting of about thirty city lots, with the buildings, for $[illegible].

The auction sales noted for today, Wednesday, July 17, are not of a very important character. They are only two in number, and the particulars are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., referee, the house and lot on the east side of Ridge-street, 138.4½ feet north of Rivington-street; lot 20.4½ by 50.1½.

Also, under the direction of the same referee, the lot of land on the south side of One Hundredth-street, 375 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Exchange Sale—Tuesday, July 16, 1872.

2 lots and buildings, 8 years' lease, ground rent $2,200 per year, Nos. 156 and 158 East 23d-st., s. s., between Lexington and 3d avs. $250

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 15.

Broadway and 32d-st., n. e. corner, 17.10x74.2x—x50; Broadway, e. s., 17.10 ft. n. of 32d-st., 20x74.2; 2 lots; 32d-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Broadway, 20x98.9, 3 lots, sold as one parcel	$225,000
Boulevard, e. s., 309.9 ft. s. of 138th-st., 25x94x25.4x98.9	8,000
Beekman-st., southerly corner Gold-st., Nos. 83 and 85 Beekman, 40.6x59.1x48.4x54.3; mortgage, $15,000, ½ part	7,500
Hamilton-st., s. s., No. 10½, 17.4x103.5, h. and l., foreclosure	10,500
32d-st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.5x98.9	15,000
96th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9, h. and s.	2,500
87th-st., s. s., 109.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.2x80, partition	9,500
64th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 50x100.5	20,000
115th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.11	4,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner 75th-st., 25.6x100; Madison-av., n. w. corner 76th-st., 27.2x95	45,000
8th-av., n. w. corner 111th-st., 100.11x125, mortgage $16,500	33,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Canal-st., Nos. 67, 69, 71, 5 years, per year	$4,500
40th-st., No. 424, west, 10 years, per year	1,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., near Canal-st.; the lot is 75x150 feet, building 50x138 feet; is six stories high, built in the most substantial manner; is suitable for any light manufacturing business, having good light on all sides; is partly fire-proof; terms very easy. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

A FREE LIST OF HOUSES FOR sale, published as usual for the last ten years or over, for the benefit of buyer and seller. No charge for recording property for sale or for printing it on this list. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPPER part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

Opposite the "Jay Homestead," and within two miles of Katonah Station, on the Harlem Road, in one of the most beautiful regions of the State, perfectly healthy and free from all objections, a gentleman's country-seat.

The place contains about forty-six acres of fine land, with numerous building sites of great beauty; a stone house, (partly furnished and ready for occupancy,) with fifteen rooms with all the conveniences of a city house; water supplied by a wind-mill; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c., &c.

Will be sold low, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house between 20th and 58th sts., near the avenue. Apply to WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, corner William and Beekman sts., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments and taxes paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue; two-story and French roof house, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 112 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A fine residence and lot, 65x225; the house contains thirteen rooms, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, bath-room, laundry, &c.; it has been built four years, and has just been put in perfect order throughout, painted inside and out and handsomely papered; it is located in a first-class neighborhood, Elm-st., 250 feet from Morris-av., and adjoins my own property, which is 85 feet wide, and is tastefully laid out in lawn, walks, shrubbery, fountain, &c.; it is eight minutes' walk from either the New-Jersey or Central Railroad depots; terms, $7,000 on mortgage, $5,500 cash. Address J. D. WHITE, Box No. 839 Post-office, New-York, or apply at the Treasury office Erie Railway Company, corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.

A DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, combining unusual attractions, facilities and advantages, for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Forty-five minutes from New-York; two roads; near depots; fifty trains; trip tickets, 25 cents; yearly, $84. Large lot, with bearing, small and large fruits, flowers, lawn, &c.; stable if desired. House roomy and convenient; furnace, range, tubs, hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; improving locality; worth $13,000; will be sacrificed for much less; one-third cash down. Apply for permits at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to VILLA PROPERTY, Box No. 236 New-York Post-office.

HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, a very choice private country-seat, fully furnished and complete; owner going abroad; is now offered at a bargain, if applied for at once; nine acres of land, highly improved; fruit and shade; elegant river and mountain views; one and three-quarter hours from City, half a mile from depot and river; is unexceptionable in every particular, being what is wanted, but rarely to be obtained, except under similar circumstances; is has every requisite for a first-class boarding-house, but will not be rented for that purpose; will exchange for desirable City property. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON CHESTER Hill, New-Haven Railroad, fourteen miles from 27th-st., an elegant mansion, with two or four acres of land; stable, laundry, ice-house and chicken-house. This is the most elegant and complete gentleman's residence in Westchester County. Any one wishing to purchase, who will take a little trouble to go and look at it, will say we do not in the least overstate it. SIKES, BEEBE & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Aymar Cater, Esq., in Townsend-av., Clifton, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; well built, in good order, with hot and cold water, bath and closet, and three lots of land. The purchaser can buy the furniture at a valuation. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, a residence suitable for the wants of a medium-sized family; can be bought cheap, either furnished or unfurnished; taxes low. For particulars address W. B., Box No. 2,113 New-York Post-office. Might exchange for Brooklyn property.

A BEAUTIFUL PARK AND NEW dwelling at Staten Island, that cost $200,000, can be had for $100,000; suitable for a gentleman's residence, or a large boarding-school or institute; will be sold or exchanged; house contains fifty rooms. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 34 Pine-st.

AT WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, for sale, a house and lot for $4,500; house in good order; lot 50x200, running through block, with stable on rear; terms easy, with immediate possession. Apply to Mr. CROSS, No. 76 Warren-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GERRY, No. 68 Nassau-st. Orange office opposite main depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—LARGE STORE CORNER MYRTLE and Classon avs., also 4,250; also store on Myrtle, near Washington-av., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SECOND GRAND SALE, 500 CHOICE LOTS on the NICKLE ESTATE, at BAYSIDE, L. I., THURSDAY, JULY 18.

Splendid property, fine water views. Elegant surroundings. SPECIAL TRAIN. GRAFULLA'S BAND. RURAL BANQUET. HARRISON THE INIMITABLE. Terms liberal; 70 per cent. on mortgage. Free railroad passes. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON RYE NECK; ALSO, VILLA PLOTS, COTTAGE, AND TWO ACRES ON MILTON HARBOR, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, July 18, 1872, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at Rye Point, sale by order of the executors of N. W. STUYVESANT.

RYE POINT—A two-story and attic cottage, ten rooms; stable, and three acres of land, pleasantly located, with fine views, &c.

Also, Plot of two acres, adjoining.

Also, At the same time and place, Five villa plots opposite the above, containing from one to five acres of Long Island Sound.

MILTON HARBOR—A handsome two-story and attic frame-house, 45 feet square, containing fourteen rooms, with two acres on the road leading to Rye Point.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer's office.

F. W. GILLEY, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—THAT VALUABLE property known as the "Kelly Estate," situate at Wilton, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of six lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and eight lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between St. Ann's-avenue and Home-avenue, together with the fine large dwelling-house on One-Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, will be sold by order of the County Court of Westchester County, at public auction, by F. W. Gilley, auctioneer, under the direction of Hon. Robert Cochran, Referee, on SATURDAY, July 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, upon the premises. For terms of sale, particulars, &c., inquire of CHAUNCEY SMITH, Morrisania, N. Y., or SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, WITHIN ONE and one-half minutes' walk of McComb's Dam Bridge, and one-quarter of an hour's drive of Central Park, one of the most desirable furnished houses to be met with. The ground consists of two and a half acres; the house is large, containing seventeen rooms, fine billiard-room, all fully and handsomely furnished; the carriage-house is large, with stable-room for six or seven horses; the view of the surrounding country is magnificent, perfectly healthy, and in all respects suitable for the residence of any gentleman who desires a country residence within easy access of the City by railroad, steam-boat or drive. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway, or E. B. DALY, No. 118 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST.—TO LEASE furnished for two, three or four years, an extra large first-class house in all respects; the owner being abroad; immediate possession, or 1st September or October. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE CHEAP, only $80 per month; modern improvements, splendid river view; only five minutes from depot; great bargain. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired;) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.) SAM'L D. DAVIS.

$150,000.—BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with eight per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES H. HASSON, Agent, At Ninth National Bank, New-York.

N. Y. & OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD

is rapidly approaching completion, and TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING over nearly the entire length of 400 miles. THE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS (and a second mortgage) are offered FOR SALE at 85 AND INTEREST.

We offer these Bonds now as one of the cheapest and best securities on this market, and with a better prospect for an advance in price in the future than any offering.

Pamphlets giving full particulars may be had on application.

UTLEY & BOWEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY 7 PER CENT. BONDS. COUPON OR REGISTERED. NEW LOAN. Free of Government tax. FOR SALE AT PAR. KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS. (Recently consolidated.) FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD. At 95 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern. JOHN A. STEWART, } of the WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road is so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors. MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

A FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FOUR AND One-half Dollars per share, (being the balance of Capital Stock,) is hereby called on the shares of the Isle Royale Mining Company, payable on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place.

By order of the Board of Directors. B. W. GAPEN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President. (ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All installments due payable with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,990 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC, CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN, MICHIGAN CENTRAL, MISSOURI PACIFIC, ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.,

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $3,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 23,137 feet of bridges, 13 turning tables, and 15 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $378,482 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have larger earning capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS, No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y., Sole Financial Agents in the East.

The New-York State LOAN & TRUST CO.,

NO. 93 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF WALL-ST.

Cash Capital—$1,000,000

Interest allowed on daily balances. Checks upon this Company pass through the Clearing-house.

This Company is authorized by law to accept and execute all trusts of every description.

To receive deposits, allowing interest on the same; to loan and advance money on securities and credits upon real or personal property; to receive upon storage or deposit bullion, specie, stocks, bonds and certificates or evidences of debt.

The Company will also take charge of all kinds of securities for safe keeping, collect coupons and interest, also rents, annuities and mortgages, remitting for the same, or crediting in account, as may be desired.

The New-York State Loan and Trust Company has a paid-up cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and by its charter has perpetual succession; all its operations are under the direction of a responsible Board of Trustees, and EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES OF ESTATES, GUARDIANS OF INFANTS, MARRIED WOMEN, AGENTS having charge of estates, FEMALES, and others unaccustomed to business, will find it to their advantage to keep their accounts with this Company, affording as it does all the security of a bank with the advantage of accumulation of interest on their accounts.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President. WM. M. VERMILYE, Vice-President.

A. A. LOW, S. D. BABCOCK, W. R. TRAVERS, THOS. DICKSON, G. G. HAVEN, JOHN BLOODGOOD, F. SCHUCHARDT, FRANCIS SKIDDY, WM. T. GARNER, E. A. HURLBUT, W. H. TILLINGHAST, H. C. FAHNESTOCK, WM. F. DRAKE.

F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. BONDS. FOR SALE BY Allen, Stephens & Co., NO. 25 PINE-ST.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $208,500 IMprovement bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until Friday, the 19th day of July, 1872, when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewering John-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	$3,000
For sewering Broad-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	25,000
For opening Smith-st., due March 1, 1876	5,000
For paving Clinton-st., due May 1, 1876	70,000
For paving Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	75,000
For opening Van Buren-av., due March 1, 1876	1,000
For opening Jackson-av., due March 1, 1876	1,000
For opening Lafayette-st., due March 1, 1876	1,000
For opening Livingston-st., due March 1, 1876	5,000
For sewering Westminster-av., due July 1, 1876	5,000
For sewering Chilton-st., due July 1, 1876	2,500

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address and the amount of bonds desired and the price per 100 thereof, the accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted. The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if in their judgment the interest of the city requires it. HENRY AITKEN, Controller. CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., July 9, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 10th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

ISAAC WILLIAMS, Auditor of State, ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State, FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General, Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio. COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York. W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Bankers, National Bank, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

THE MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by Allen, Stephens & Co., NO. 25 PINE-ST.

A Desirable Investment.

A New Outlet for the Bituminous and Block Coal of Indiana.

An Undoubted Security

PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND 9½ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA. THEY BEAR

8 Per Cent. Gold.

Interest payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, and are Coupon and Registered. Price 95 and accrued interest. Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD, ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE, STATE OF NEW-YORK.

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Auburn to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgments, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors. S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., July 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent, free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. K. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 122 Bowery, and No. 300 Broadway. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst. and be opened 30 August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

COUPONS NO. 6 OF THE CENTRAL Railroad Company of Iowa First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York City. C. C. GILMAN, President. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 8, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	261,355 [illegible]

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA Fire Insurance Company, NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of the Company. HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 9, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF The Columbia FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN R. ARTHUR, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 3d of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 18.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 3d of July. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board. J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst. J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 19th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. O. D. HILDEBERGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (No. 65 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building,) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary. New-York, July 8, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 167 BROADWAY, July 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. declared payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. 1872. JULY INTEREST.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INTEREST DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.

ALL INTEREST NOT CALLED FOR will remain as principal, and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositor's book any time when presented.

BANK, NO. 56 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the semi-annual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30 of June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of the month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES. THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK. INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due. Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 333 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Interest—The trustees have declared a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WARD B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK. CORNER 8D-AV. AND 22D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 22.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President. CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

The Semi-annual Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after July 22; or, if not withdrawn, same will draw interest as a deposit of July 1.

N. J. HAINES, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets .... $2,765,224 69 | Surplus .... $[illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 486 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Open daily from 10 to 3 and Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest at six per cent. from first of every month. Dividends in January and July. Deposits before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President—Wm. F. Buckmaster, 289 West 26th-st.
Vice-President—Robert Hoe, printing-presses, &c., Nos. 29 to 33 Gold-st., and John H. Waydell, shipping merchant and cooper, No. 21 Old-slip.
Secretary—R. R. Kennedy, late of Williams & Kennedy, No. 202 Broadway.
Auditor—Daniel D. Earle, merchant, of E. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 307 and 309 Broadway.
Attorney and Counsel—Eugene Smith, 23 Nassau-st.
Alanson T. Briggs, cooper, Rutgers, Cherry, Water and South sts.
Benjamin F. Brisson, merchant, of Chapman, Smith & Brisson, Nos. 70 and 72 Worth-st.
John B. Cook, provision broker, of Cook & Sledge, No. 116 Broad-street.
John Gaynor, grocer, No. 434 Grand-st.
George G. Hallock, real estate, 212 East Broadway.
Mahlon T. Hewitt, retired merchant, No. 109 Gates-av., Brooklyn.
Samuel L. Kennedy, collector, No. 32 South-st.
Manning Merrill, merchant, of Chas. Merrill & Sons, corner Grand and Lewis sts.
James Murphy, proprietor Quinnard Iron Works, East 11th-st.
Wm. H. Pratt, physician, No. 175 East Broadway.
Simon Rossman, merchant, No. 295 2d-av.
George C. Scofield, merchant, No. 160 Duane-st.
Stephen D. Tucker, manufacturer, of R. Hoe & Co.
Maurice J. Walsh, merchant, Grand and Pitt sts.
Augustus W. Weismann, druggist, corner Essex and Orchard sts.
Jacob A. Westervelt, Ex-Mayor, No. 125 2d-av.

STATEMENT OF THE **EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,** No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, JULY 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,571,650 00
Stock investments, par value $3,455,550, cost	3,762,939 01
Loaned on public stocks	230,650 00
Real estate, cost	45,030 77
Cash in bank	146,575 50
Cash on hand	54,760 81
Interest accrued and premium on stocks	246,061 22
Total	$6,756,980 [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Am't due depositors, principal $6,033,506 [illegible]	
Int. credited for July 1, 1872	165,483 [illegible]
Surplus fund	554 [illegible]
Total	$6,756,980 [illegible]

WM. H. SLOCUM, President. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

FORTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st inst.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be payable on and after July 15.

DEPOSITS made now, or on or before July 20, will receive interest as from the 1st.

HARRISON HALL, President. J. P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President. FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN CITY OR COUNTRY WANTING HELP Can be Immediately Suited AT NO. 431 6TH-AV. PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS, WHITE AND COLORED, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

APPLETON & CO.'S, NO. 265 6TH-AV., near 28th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found desirable English, Scotch, German and Irish servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—Parties wishing help of all kinds, and all American, English, German, Scotch and French cooks, nurses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, housekeepers, will do well to call immediately.

A DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE family sewing in the country for a month or so. Address B. B., Box No. 164 Times Office.

COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION by a Protestant German woman; French or English cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERstands her business perfectly; pastry, desserts, creams, jellies, &c., &c.; best references; willing to go to the country. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly; understands meats, soups, pastries, game, and all kinds of French cooking. Summer house preferred. Can be seen at No. 135 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker and understands cooking in all its branches; can give good City reference. Call at No. 219 East 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; City references. Call for two days at No. 203 Lexington-av., three flights up.

COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as good cook and excellent baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best reference. Call for two days at No. 234 East 25th-st.

COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT, RESPECTAble woman as cook and assist at washing and ironing; excellent references. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of meats, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City references. Call at No. 263 West 22d-st.

COOK, &c.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook, and assist in the washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 334 5th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK WANTS A situation; no objection to assist in coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 250 East 29th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN first-class family cook; City or country; best references. Apply at the French Office, No. 465 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAIDS, &c.—SITUATIONS as chamber-maid, waitress or nurse by two first-class Swedish girls speaking English, in a hotel or private family. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBERmaid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a very respectable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; good plain seamstress; good testimonials. Call at No. 226 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a respectable Scottish girl as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly competent; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 158 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 210 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a good chamber-maid and seamstress; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 465 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTable, competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 261 West 22d-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 63 5th-av., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker solicits engagements by the day; City or country. Address for three days, Box No. 72 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS French dress-maker, to go out by the day; terms moderate. Call at No. 797 6th-av., corner 42d-st., over drug-store.

EMPLOYERS

In City or country supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, at Agency, No. 155 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FAMILY WASHING AND IRONING taken in by Mrs. WHALEN, No. 127 1st-av., second floor.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 137 Norfolk-st., of M. Hiltz.

HOUSE-WORK.—A SITUATION, BY A highly respectable American woman as general house-work, or cook, wash and ironer; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 238 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to wait on a lady and sew, or do light chamber-work and sew; best recent reference. Call at No. 22 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid on Staten, by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; operates on machines, dress-maker, &c.; dresses hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as lady's maid; is a very competent hair-dresser, dress-maker and a most beautiful and tasty milliner; best possible reference. Apply at French and German Office, No. 721 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as lady's maid or seamstress; understands the care of children; can cut and fit, and speaks French; no objection to travel. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN girl, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress. Call at No. 109 West 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a laundress' situation; very respectable, and first-class laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washing, in a private family, or plain cook. City reference. Address Box No. 10 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECtable young woman as laundress; nine years' reference in two first-class families in the City; can flute and do all kinds of family washing; City or country. Call at No. 123 6th-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A SITUAtion by a lady, (an English Protestant,) as nursery governess, or nurse; can draw and play; superior City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOman as nurse and chamber-maid; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 721 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, who can take charge of an infant from its birth, a situation in the country; best of references; or would take the place of nurse to an invalid lady. Apply at No. 97 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French woman, a situation as nurse to grown children, and do plain sewing; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG OCTOroon girl from Virginia wishes a situation as nurse. Call at the week. ALICE DEWAR, No. 20 West 30th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress by a young German girl of Jewish faith; she is tidy, willing and capable. Apply at the French Office, No. 465 5th-av.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, whose baby died a day old, wishes a baby to nurse. Call at No. 549 6th-av., basement.

NURSE.—A SWEDISH GIRL AS UNDER nurse; aged fourteen; speaks English. Address ANDERSON, No. 422 East 9th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION BY A neat, active young woman as seamstress, or nurse to grown children; will assist in chamber-work; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as seamstress, and to assist in the chamber-work; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 104 East 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH seamstress wishes a situation with a private family; expert family seamstress; cuts and fits perfectly. Call at No. 777 6th-av., over drug-store.

WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED as waitress or chamber-maid, and will assist in washing and ironing, or anything else if required; best of City reference for over five years. Apply at No. 778 [illegible]-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the [illegible].

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, setting up salads, &c.; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and waiting, private or public; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 345 6th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, to do waiting, or chamber-maid and waiting. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 22 East 19th-st.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS in a private family; country preferred; excellent references. Call at No. 390 6th-av., in the store, between 23d and 24th sts.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young German, single, wants a situation as coachman, City or country; good groom and first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; best City references. Address L. S. P., Box No. 201 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN as coachman or gardener; understands perfectly the care of horses, cows, garden, &c.; is obliging and willing to be generally useful; good reference from last employer; moderate wages. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 12.

COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG, TRUSTworthy and reliable man (Swede) desires employment, either as coachman, gardener, light porter or watchman; best City reference; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 4 Union-square.

COACHMAN AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant man and wife, the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as cook, washer and ironer; best references. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent single man; will assist in gardening, if required; willing and obliging; three years' reference from last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 22 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman, aged twenty-four years, a situation as coachman, assist in garden and be generally useful; has good references and is anxious for a situation. Apply at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a colored man as first-class coachman; strictly temperate; can give first-class reference from his last employer; City or country. Address F. L., No. 55 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN single man; can milk and gardening; useful worker; wife is good cook and baker; City or country; good reference. Call or address JOHN SCHMID, No. [illegible] East 24th-st., third floor.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A situation as gardener; thoroughly understands the business of gardening. Apply to J. M., at No. 61 Nassau-st., New-York.

MAN COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class man cook, (French;) has excellent references, and is an excellent cook. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 465 5th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION AS USEful man about a gentleman's place, by a steady, able, industrious young man; can drive, take care of horses, do plain gardening, &c. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private house; has City references from last place; understands his work, and is obliging. Address M. C., Up-town Times Office, No. 1,261 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

WAITER.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED man wishes a situation as waiter or as cook in a restaurant; good references. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS assistant entry clerk in a commission dry-goods house; must be a good penman, quick at figures, and furnish satisfactory references; salary first year $250. Address, in own handwriting and naming references, F. P. S. Co., Post-office Box No. 3,071.

CLERK.—WANTED, IN A COUNTRY STORE, a young man as clerk; one with some experience preferred. Address WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, Richmond County, N. Y., Box No. 48.

COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK; one that is willing to assist with plain washing. Apply at 12, noon, at 183 West 21st-st., basement door.

CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, TO GO INTO the country, a thoroughly competent Protestant nurse, who can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 78 University-place, between 9 and 2.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED, TWO PROTestant German or English girls for general house-work. Apply at No. 39 West 24th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant man, a situation as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to country. Apply 240 4th-av.

WAITER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waiter-man, English, for a private family. Inquire at once at No. 4 Union square.

WANTED—TO LEARN THE MACHINIST trade, boys in a large establishment in New-York City; term of apprenticeship five years; wages $3 per week first year, with an advance per year of $1 per week. Also stout boys to learn to be a wet grinder. Apply at No. 284 East Broadway, on Thursday (to-morrow) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE FOR A GENtleman's residence; English preferred. Apply at No. 4 Union-square.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C. LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST. PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 136 and 138 East 58th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble monuments, &c., at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS HALF PRICE; BONNETS, bonnets, great bargains; Children's Hats, Leghorn hats, &c., worth $6; Straw Hats, new style, &c. N[illegible]'s Millinery, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible].

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC....July 20, 8 A.M.
REPUBLIC....Aug. 3, 1 P.M.
ADRIATIC....Aug. 10, [illegible]
CELTIC....Aug. 17, 4½ P.M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Columbia....July 20	Britannia....July 17
Europa....July 27	Assyria....July 24
Anglia....Aug. 3	Olympia....July 31
India....Aug. 10	Caledonia....Aug. 7
California....Aug. 17	Trinacria....Aug. 14
Australia....Aug. 24	Iowa....Aug. 21

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Cabin rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $65; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia...Wed'sday, July 17	Algeria...Sat'day, July 20
Java...Wed'sday, July 24	Parthia...Sat'day, July 27
China...Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria...Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia...Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia...Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba...Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia...Sat'day, Aug. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, July 17.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Thursday, July 18, 2 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 20, 1 P.M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, July 25, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, July 27, 11 A.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Aug. 1, 2 P.M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Aug. 3, 2 P.M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin....$75	Steerage....$30
To London....80	To London....35
To Paris....90	To Paris....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT....Lemarie....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON....Roussan....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE....Dalre....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont....Saturday, Sept. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, Andrews, Wed'day, July 17, at 1½ P.M.
CANADA, Webster, Saturday, July 20, at 4½ P.M.
SPAIN, Grace....Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A.M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Lawson....Wednesday, July 17, at 1½ P.M.
DENMARK, Sumner, Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P.M.
Cabin passage....$75 and $65 currency
Steerage....$32, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth....July 17, at 1½ P.M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard....July 24, at 3 P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan....July 31, at 3 P.M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price....Aug. 7, at 3 P.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price, Aug. 14, at 3 P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Aug. 21, at 3 P.M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
The side-wheel steam-ship DAKOTA will be dispatched via CAPETOWN to MELBOURNE upon Aug. 10, taking first, second and third-class passengers and freight.
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN GOLD.

To Melbourne.	To Capetown.
First class....$250	First class....$200
Second class....200	Second class....175
Third class....85	Third class....75

Passengers will be forwarded to Sydney, N.S.W.
For freight or passage, apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P.M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
[illegible], WEDNESDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P.M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R.R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R.R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. S. Baker, July 18.
COLUMBIA, Capt. J. S. Curtis, (via Nassau,) July 25.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Aug. 1.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, will sail on THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P.M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, [illegible]-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 31.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. [illegible], touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 3 P.M. of July 17.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA, UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.
The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:
From NEW-YORK on the 2d. (Should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 1st.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 9th; due at SAVANILLA on the 12th.
Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the [illegible].
For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,
LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or at their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum....Sept. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P.M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken....Saturday, July 20
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman, Saturday, Aug. 10
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ALBERT C. BAGE against THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of March, A.D. 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office at No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September, 1872, and become parties to the above-entitled suit; and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated New-York, March 22, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held at the Chambers thereof in the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1872—Present Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—Albert C. Bage against the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—On reading and filing the foregoing petition of James Yereance, receiver of the above-named corporation, after hearing Richard C. Fellows, of counsel for said receiver: It is ordered that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty per centum of the debts of the above-named corporation which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company as prescribed in and by section 79, article 1, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above-entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered, that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and commercial newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered, that Henry W. Allen, Esq., a counsellor of this Court, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order, that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee, that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper. And it is further ordered, that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.—Indorsed, filed March 21, 1872.
[A copy.] CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.
mh27-law6mW

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 7th day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ROBERT P. GETTY vs. YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Richard L. Franklin, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of William F. Dixon, attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 1, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Times and Commercial Advertiser, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Charles H. Farnam, a counselor of this Court, be, and he hereby is, appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him, and that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions, from time to time, as may be proper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Westchester County.—Robert P. Getty against Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 2d day of October, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1872. CHAS. H. FARNAM, Referee, No. 62 Wall-street.
mh13-law6mW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JOHN C. THOMPSON and ANNA his wife, Ashbel Chapin, Warren Chapin, Henry J. Chapin, Andrew Jochum, Gottlieb Jehle, Edward Matthews, Alfred T. Serrell and Alfred W. Serrell, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 7, 1872.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1872.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je12-law6wW

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THEODORE VON ELLERT, plaintiff, against PETER NOELKE, [illegible] his wife, Alice C. Brown, William F. Reilly, John Hallen, Samuel Wilson, William Winans, Jacob L. Downing, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry Amerman, Albert G. Havens, Jonathan N. Havens, Gustavus A. Sturtzkober, George Graf, Frederick Mueller, Edwin A. Bradley, and George C. Currier, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New County Court-house, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 28 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22, 1872. JOHN C. CLEGG, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 24th day of May, 1872.
JOHN C. CLEGG, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je19-law6wW*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS., OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, JULY 12, 1872.
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., July 20, 1872, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work as exhibited by the drawings, described in the specifications and called for in the schedules, consisting of the ornamental iron-work to roofs, the chimney caps and ventilation shafts, stairs from basement to first floor; two staircases from first to second floor; two staircases from second to attic floor; two flights of steps on attic floor; stair from attic floor to roof; door and window frames, finishings, &c., ceilings of banking-room, and the Post-office screen, &c.
Copies of the drawings, specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.
All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot or weight, for the various items of work, as called for in the schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district where bidder resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form, to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.
Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work," and addressed to
GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR DEAD LETTER ENVELOPES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., June 21, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until July 25, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of August, 1872, envelopes to be used for returning dead letters to writers.
The envelopes must be hand-gummed, and equal in quality of paper and manufacture to the sample selected by the Department, and have such printing upon them as the Postmaster-General may direct. They must be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required at the Post-office Department in Washington, D.C., in good order, packed in strong pasteboard boxes, ready for use, free of cost for packing and transportation, at the rate of about 180,000 per month, the annual supply being estimated at 2,000,000, (more or less.)
Specimens of the envelopes for which proposals are invited, and blank forms for proposals, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee; and the Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.
Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $25,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, according to the provisions of the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payment under said contract will be made quarterly after a proper adjustment of accounts.
The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to sample.
Under the law no transfer of this contract can be made.
Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Dead Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-office Department, Washington, D.C.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING, OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 10, 1872, for furnishing for the United States Army one hundred thousand pounds of tobacco.
The proposals will state accurately in detail the quality and kind of tobacco, its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in hot climates and in transportation, of what leaf, as to stock, year and curing the wrapper and filler is made; whether the binder is used; what casing is used, and when, where and how to be manufactured; and what kind of package put up for shipment and whether machine or hand made.
The tobacco to be made in plugs, weighing full one-half pound each, and to equal the best grade of navy tobacco; not to be lower in quality than the sample to be seen at the office of the Depot Commissary, New-York City.
The tobacco to be packed in boxes, (caddies,) to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net each, and the boxes to be packed in cases, (eight to a case,) head-lined.
Samples (five cases packed as above required) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposals and be referred to therein. No conditional future perfection, to equal sample grade, will be entertained. The samples so furnished will be paid for at fair market rates, if deemed of sufficiently good quality for sales to troops, if the proposer so desires.
An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the tobacco in the leaf, in course of manufacture, and when shipped.
Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign bids as well as the proposer.
The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
WM. W. BURNS, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U.S.A.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office for the construction of bridges, approaches, gates, walls, and iron railings, between 42d and 50th streets, according to the provisions of the Act to "Improve and regulate the use of the Fourth-avenue in the City of New-York," passed May 14, 1872.
Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 10th day of July inst.
Proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P.M. of the 20th day of July.
Contractors, at their option, can propose for the masonry and approaches, and for the superstructure of the bridges, and other iron-work, separately, or for the entire work.
The Board reserve the right, in their discretion, to accept the bids for the whole or any part of the work.
The right is expressly reserved by the Board of Engineers to reject any and all bids which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.
Proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement," at this office.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, A. W. CRAVEN, EDWARD H. TRACY, J. C. BUCKHOUT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 5, 1872.
PROPOSALS
Are invited for dredging and removing about 75,000 cubic yards of Sand, Mud, &c., from the South Channel of the Appomattox River, near Petersburg, Virginia.
Proposals will state price per yard for material measured in scows, including excavation and removal; kind and number of machines proposed to be used; time of beginning; average daily amount of excavation.
Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, on forms furnished from this office, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 7, 1872, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
Forms of proposals, specifications, and any other desired information, can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers United States Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the [illegible] day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.
Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.
All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, of the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.
All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.
The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.
Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Treasury Department.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE-ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1872.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR DREDGING a channel at Warton Harbor, Maryland. Proposals to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 12, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.
The material is easily removed. There is no rock; the channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water; the locality is sheltered.
Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information to be had on application at this office. The right to reject any bid is reserved.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., July 15, 1872.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR additional dredging at Cambridge, Md. Proposals to be sealed in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 14, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.
The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.
Specifications, forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1872.
PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.—EAST River Bridge.—Sealed proposals will be received up to July 25, 1872, for the delivery of 4,200 cubic yards of cut granite face stone for the Brooklyn tower, during the months of September, October and November. Plans and specifications to be seen at the engineer's office, or sent on application. Proposals will be directed to the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Front and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn, N.Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. [illegible] West 32d-st., junction Broadway and Sixth-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. [illegible] West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av. FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN. GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR. EVERYTHING NEW.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, DOING business in the City, desires the ease and refinements of home, which, by leaving his native land, he may have lost, can have the same with an American family. Address HOUSEHOLD, Box [illegible] Times Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE, COOL, AIRY FURnished front room to one or two gentlemen; also, small back room; references exchanged. Apply at No. [illegible] West 26th-st.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Large, pleasant rooms, with hall-rooms, to let, with board, permanently or otherwise, to suit parties remaining in the City; references.

NO. 14 WEST 13TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms on second floor, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
By Northern Railroad, foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., also by steamers Adelphi and Alexis, foot of Harrison-st. Fourteen miles from New-York. Apply for rooms to proprietor of Englewood House.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE. ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.
This new and elegant hotel, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.
Communication from New-York by steamers Adelphi and Alexis at 4 and 5 P.M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N.J.
CHARLES E. MURRAY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Twelve miles from Catskill, N.Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel in the Catskills. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
Fenton House, Beaver Lake, in Township No. 4, John Brown Tract. Summer resort for gentlemen and their families. Guides furnished for hunting and fishing parties. For terms, &c., address FENTON & GREEN, Watson, Lewis County, N.Y. Refer, by permission, to S. S. Richard, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York, and Wm. Carpenter, No. 41 Pine-st.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, Woodsburgh, Long Island, TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY, OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN. THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.
The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.
Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N.Y.
Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

How many an hour I've whiled away listening to the breakers roar upon the beach at Rockaway.
ST. JAMES HOTEL.
Far Rockaway, Long Island. This splendid house, already famous for its excellent fare, cool, spacious rooms, healthful and invigorating sea-breezes, surf and still-water bathing, ocean and river scenery, is now open. Take Long Island or South-side Railroad. E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

WELLS HOUSE.
MILL BROOK, Warren County, N.Y., situated on the Eastern Shore of Schroon Lake, among the Adirondack mountains is now open for the reception of Summer guests. House and furniture new.
THOMAS WELLS, Proprietor.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N.Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt. Rev. I. NEWMAN, D.D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen.
D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E. [illegible], Esopus, Ulster County, N.Y.

BOARD, WITH LARGE ROOMS, ON LINE of New-York and Harlem Railroad, five minutes from depot; everything first class. Call on or address Dr. P. W. MULL, Ghent, Columbia County, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR KATONA, Harlem Railroad; farm-house; terms moderate. Call or address WEBSTER HAIT, No. 460 West 25th-st., for two days.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made, that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1872.
RICHARD TWEED, WM. A. HERRING, FORBES HOLLAND, Commissioners.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bucks County, to audit and make distribution of the funds in the hands of Stephen T. Janney, administrator of the estate of Catharine Kerney, late of Newtown township, Bucks County, Pa., deceased, hereby gives notice to the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, and all persons interested, that he will meet them for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1872, at 10 o'clock A.M., when and where they can attend if they see proper. A. P. SCHUBE, Auditor.
JULY 3, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1872.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging below Fredericksburg, Va., to the extent of about 37,500 yards.
Proposals, sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 15, 1872, and will be opened at 1 P.M. of the same day, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
Forms of proposals, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, U.S.A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPAN OF MAGNIFICENT AND [illegible] Blacks, just from the country; 15½ hands; very showy; splendid action; young, spirited, yet can be driven or ridden by ladies; no such team ever before in the market; no more desirable family team ever offered; also splendid in single harness and to saddle; [illegible] going West; offered at half their value; warranted in every particular. Inquire for ALLINSON, No. 122 West 30th-st. (Winfield stables.)

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. [illegible] West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. [illegible] West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony 6 years old, 12½ hands high, flowing mane and tail, warranted sound and kind in all harness; will stand by the steam-cars; with shifting top phaeton and harness, from best City makers. This has been the property of a deceased young lady; has been used but a short time, and is one of the finest establishments in the country; must be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at first private stable west of 5th-av., in 26th-st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
C. B. SMITH & CO., Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of [illegible], Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.
NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

A PONY SHIFTING-TOP PHAETON for sale, with gold-mounted harness; has been used but a few times. Apply No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1872.
Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York. Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.
In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.
The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.
There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.
Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N.J.

MISS STEERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. [illegible]. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S FAMILY SCHOOL For young ladies and children. Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 12 East 46th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N.Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M.A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 8 EAST 50TH-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good care and comforts. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, and at the office of this paper.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872. Address, by letter, until Sept. 6.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 8 East 35th-st., New-York (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible]. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlle. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for Ladies. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 18 West [illegible]-st.

MRS. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 7. Pupils received and boarded for $5 per week till term begins.
C. H. SHEARS, A.M., M.D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N.Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 33 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE household furniture, [illegible], models, and the good-will of this institution will be sold on very moderate terms. J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A.M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 2, 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N.Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N.Y., Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS! OFFERED BY CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Some excellent square and upright pianos as from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $200, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

TWO MAGNIFICENT CHICKERing seven-octave rose-wood pianos at a great bargain for cash, at Batterson's storage-rooms, No. [illegible] 4th-av., near 30th-st. Both have modern improvements; instruments of rich tone and finish. Short time in use.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 30 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of two manuals, two octaves pedals, twenty-one stops; two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Terms easy.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT. City or country, at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th-st.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash, OR PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

MACHINERY.

PROPELLER ENGINES FOR SALE.—One second-hand 34-inch cylinder by [illegible]-inch stroke; one new 44-inch cylinder by [illegible]-inch stroke. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 45 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAREWELL TO LEUTNER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 17, SECOND AND LAST CONCERT BUT ONE IN AMERICA OF THE RENOWNED PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO, MME. PESCHKA-LEUTNER.
Whose marvelous vocalism has astonished and delighted the Largest audiences ever assembled in Europe or America.
The celebrated STRAUSS ORCHESTRA, Mr. CARL BERGMANN, Director; Mr. J. N. [illegible], Pianist.
The management would respectfully remind the public that Mme. LEUTNER'S departure for Europe has been deferred only until SATURDAY next, when she must positively sail in order to fulfill her engagement at the Royal Grand Opera-house, Leipsic.
FRIDAY, JULY 19, POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. PESCHKA-LEUTNER.
Seats may be secured for either of the above Farewell Concerts at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 23 Union-square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2; private boxes, $10.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
THE VOKES. THE VOKES. THE VOKES.
Farewell engagement in America of the wonderful VOKES FAMILY, who will appear every evening during the week, and at Saturday matinee, in their great specialty, THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE, to be preceded by the musical farce entitled MISCHIEF MAKING. Characters by Mr. Vining Bowers and an efficient company.
SECURE YOUR SEATS AT ONCE.
Box-office open every day from 8 to 4.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SENSATION.
UNUSUAL ATTRACTION—The $10,000 Lulu Feat. Mlle. GERALDINE in her 20 feet leap into the air. M. LEOPOLD in his intrepid Trapeze Act. LING LOOK, the wonderful Sword Swallower. COMEDY COMPANY with C. B. BISHOP. MAC BROTHERS, Champion Skaters. ADA WREY and J. COLLINS in Barney's Courtship. ALL IN ONE PERFORMANCE. Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8. POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY. The popular actor Mr. HARRY SEYMOUR will appear both Afternoon and Evening in his Drama, NOTRE DAME. ELEGANT COSTUMES AND STAGE PARAPHERNALIA. QUASIMODO, HARRY SEYMOUR, AND ENTIRE MUSEUM COMPANY.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL, THURSDAY, July 18, at JONES' WOOD. Tickets at $2, admitting one gentleman and ladies, to be had at HANFT BROS., No. [illegible] Broadway; RICHARD KATZENMAYER, No. [illegible] Broadway; Arion Hall, Nos. 19 and 21 St. Mark's-place, and from members of the Society. To commence at 3 P.M.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL, Landing at Harlem, 130th-st., [illegible]th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.
WAY—Landing at 130th-st., [illegible]th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A.M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M.
EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P.M.
WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, [illegible]th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P.M.
EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A.M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P.M.
The 6 A.M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P.M. from Peck-slip, do not land at [illegible]th-st.
Freight received from 7 A.M. until 5 P.M.
Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A.M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st., each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P.M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P.M.
This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.
Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzen Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P.M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. | Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FALL RIVER LINE.
Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.
Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5:15 P.M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A.M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points, West and North.
Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., July 17....11:30 A.M.	Wed., July 17....4:00 P.M.
Thurs., July 18....7:00 P.M.	Fri., July 19....6:30 A.M.
Fri., July 19....8:00 P.M.	Sat., July 20....6:30 A.M.
Sat., July 20....3:00 P.M.	Sat., July 20....7:00 P.M.
Sun., July 21....8:00 A.M.	Sun., July 21....3:00 P.M.
Sun., July 21....7:30 P.M.	Mon., July 22....6:30 A.M.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., July 17....3:00 P.M.	Wed., July 17....6:00 A.M.
Fri., July 19....7:00 A.M.	Thurs., July 18....2:30 P.M.
Sat., July 20....3:30 P.M.	Friday, July 19....12:30 P.M.
Tues., July 23....7:00 A.M.	Mon., July 22....3:00 P.M.
Wed., July 24....11:00 A.M.	Tues., July 23....3:30 P.M.
Thurs., July 25....12:00 M.	Thurs., July 25....6:30 A.M.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 50 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P.M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N.Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Str. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P.M. except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare $1. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P.M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 27 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and [illegible]d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A.M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, [illegible].

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES New-York, foot of Harrison-st., every MORNING at 8 o'clock, 24th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill. Landing at Hastings on Sunday and omitting Tarrytown.

THE STEAMER PERIT FOR LEWES, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P.M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at [illegible], and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:30 o'clock A.M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P.M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vesey-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.—THE UNDERsigned offers a reward of $500 for the arrest and $500 upon the conviction of the person or persons who attempted to poison the horses in his private stable, Bradford Building, [illegible]th-st., near 3d-av.
EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, ENDING JULY 20,
THE LONG STRIKE. THE LONG STRIKE. THE LONG STRIKE.
WITH ITS GREAT CAST, FINE SCENERY, EFFECTIVE TABLEAUX.
MONDAY, JULY 22,
THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE COMPANY ENTIRELY REORGANIZED, AND GREATLY IMPROVED, NEW FACES, NEW FEATURES, comprising
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON, MR. HARRY BECKETT, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Mr. Willie Edwin, Miss Camille Dubois, Miss Tilly Hart, Mr. John Bryer, Mr. Michael Connelly....Musical Director.
First appearance of MISS AMY SHERIDAN, Miss Louise Beverly, Miss Marie Perodie, Miss Fannie Leslie, Miss Pauline Leslie, [illegible].
Production of a grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza, ROBIN HOOD.
BOX PLAN OPEN. SEATS SECURED.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor....J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH. Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

BOSTON MUSIC HALL.
THE GREAT ORGAN will be played by Mr. DUDLEY BUCK, Organist of the Association, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at noon, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS from 8 to 9 o'clock. Entrance from Winter-st.
Single admission, 50 cents; package of five tickets, $2.

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.
Steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. L. V. Tuttle. On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 18, 19 and 20, this commodious and magnificent steamer will leave Pier No. 28, North River, at 8:00, and from foot 34th-st., North River, at 8 o'clock, making a short trip up the river, and then down through the Narrows and Lower Bay. The Ninth Regiment Band will furnish the music. Fare for the excursion, $1. G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A.M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A.M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P.M.; Christopher-st., 3 P.M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P.M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 6 P.M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.
On and after Monday, July 15, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
WEEK-DAY TRAINS FROM JAMES-SLIP, NEW-YORK.
8:00 A.M., Greenport Mail.
8:00 A.M., Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
10:30 A.M., Newport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.
3:30 P.M., Greenport Express.
3:30 P.M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
3:30 P.M., Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P.M., Northport Express.
4:30 P.M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:00 P.M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.
The above trains leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later than James-slip.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove, and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A.M. and [illegible] P.M. Returning leave Northport at 6 A.M. and [illegible] P.M.; Locust Valley at 6:45 A.M., and 4 P.M.; Glen Cove at 6:50 A.M., and [illegible] P.M.; Glen Head at 6:51 A.M., and 4:11 P.M.
TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, via Hunter's Point and Jamaica.
Leave James-slip, New-York, at 8:30 and 10:30 A.M., and 1, 3 and 4:30 P.M.
Leave 34th-st., New-York, at [illegible] A.M., and 1:15, 3:15, 4:45 and 7:30 P.M.
Leave Hunter's Point at [illegible], 10 and 11 A.M., and 1:30, 3:30, 5 and 7:45 P.M.
Returning leave Rockaway Beach at 7, 8 and 11 A.M., and 12:30, 1:40, 2:30, 4:35 and [illegible] P.M.
Trains to Rockaway Beach, via East New-York.
Leave East New-York at [illegible] and 11:02 A.M., and [illegible], 5:06 and 7:25 P.M.
Returning leave Rockaway Beach for East New-York at 7 and 8 A.M., and 12:30, 2:30 and 4:35 P.M.
SUNDAY TRAINS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th-st., East River, New-York, at 8:15 A.M. and 12:15, 3:15 and [illegible] P.M.
Returning leave Rockaway Beach for Hunter's Point and New-York at 7, 8, and 11 A.M., and 3 and [illegible] P.M.
Leave East New-York for Rockaway Beach at [illegible] A.M., and [illegible] and 6:45 P.M.
Returning leave Rockaway Beach for East New-York at 7:20 and 11 A.M., and 2 and [illegible] P.M.
Excursion tickets to Rockaway Beach, good for the round trip on the day sold, 75 cents each.
JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. [illegible], North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.
TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK. Adopted July 1, 1872.
[illegible] A.M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A.M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:45 A.M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P.M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:45 P.M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P.M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:15 P.M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
[illegible] P.M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
Returning, leave Ellenville at [illegible] A.M. and [illegible] P.M., arrive in New-York 10:40 A.M. and [illegible] P.M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:00 A.M. and 3 P.M., arrive in New-York, 10:40 A.M. and 9:30 P.M. Leave Middletown at 6 A.M., 7 A.M., [illegible] and 6:40 P.M., arrive in New-York, [illegible] A.M., 10:40 A.M., [illegible] P.M., and [illegible] A.M.
JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A.M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A.M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A.M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A.M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P.M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at [illegible] P.M.
4.00 P.M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P.M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P.M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago via both L.S. and M.C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P.M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
U. R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY DIVISION. FOR CAPE MAY.
A fast express-train, with through cars attached, leaves depot, foot of Desbrosses or Courtlandt sts., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P.M., arriving at Cape May at [illegible] P.M.
Returning leaves Cape May at 7:30 A.M., and arrives at New-York at [illegible] P.M.
Regular tickets to Cape May....[illegible]
Excursion tickets for the round trip....[illegible]
Tickets for sale in New-York at
No. 526 Broadway, | Depot, foot Desbrosses-st.
No. [illegible] Broadway, | Depot, foot Courtlandt-st.
No. 1 Astor House.
F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Superintendent. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Passenger Agent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.
Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:
PLYMOUTH ROCK, [illegible] A.M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, [illegible] A.M., Waretown via Toms River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P.M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, [illegible] P.M., way train to Long Branch.
The [illegible] and 4 P.M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.
All trains stop at Long Branch.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.
[illegible] A.M.—Mail for Patchogue [illegible].
10:00 A.M.—Accommodation to Islip.
[illegible] P.M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
[illegible] P.M.—Express for Patchogue [illegible].
[illegible] P.M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
[illegible] P.M.—Accommodation to Farmingdale.
[illegible] P.M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
[illegible] P.M.—Accommodation to Merrick.
All trains, except the [illegible], connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except [illegible] and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.
Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. [illegible] leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A.M. and [illegible] P.M., via South Norwalk.
A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.
LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.
NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.
On and after May [illegible], 1872, cars for this route will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A.M. and [illegible] P.M.

THE FUND.

Total Amount Received to Date, $5,771 07.

Progress of the Home Relief Movement—How the System is to be Extended—Scenes and Incidents Among the Sick Children.

We have today to acknowledge the receipt of sixty-one contributions to the Fund for Poor Children, amounting in all to $804, and making the grand total subscribed $5,771 07. It is quite evident that the end is not yet reached, for the daily receipts increase instead of fall off. The following sums were received at this office yesterday:

C. L. Tiffany & Co.	$100 00
V. & Co.	100 00
E. S. Jaffray & Co.	100 00
A. C.	50 00
Louis C. Tiffany	30 00
Boarders, Green Mountain House, Vermont	30 00
W. H. Penfold	25 00
H. C. Howells	25 00
E. A.	25 00
Penoot, Bennett, & Bowman	25 00
J. R. T.	20 00
E. A. D.	15 00
Scrof	12 00
One whom the Lord has blessed	10 00
Benevolence, (Niagara Falls)	10 00
Alpha Chapter	10 00
J. P.	10 00
Ed.	10 00
G. G.	10 00
W. V. and C. V. P.	10 00
Mrs. A. P. R.	10 00
Harry	10 00
James C. Holden	10 00
F. A. G.	10 00
Bobus	10 00
C. W. O.	10 00
George W. Miller	10 00
W. M. S. (Philadelphia)	5 00
C. M. B.	5 00
Ella, Georgie and Willie	5 00
Two Little Brothers, (New-Haven, Conn.)	5 00
C. L. G.	5 00
C. C. G.	5 00
Laura and Estella	5 00
Y and I.	5 00
Ice Fund	5 00
Cosmos	5 00
Gracie, Addie, and Eddie	5 00
C. W. J.	5 00
Amy F.	5 00
Bennie T.	5 00
Y. Y.	5 00
J. C. Mattern, (Pittsburg, Penn.)	4 00
Minnie and Jenny	4 00
Wiggsy, Tom and Phe	3 00
Billy and Ella	3 00
Minnie and Willie	2 00
A. L. W.	2 00
Willie W. Young	2 00
Sympathizer	2 00
Camille	2 00
Yonkers	1 00
C. B.	1 00
Susie B. Miller	1 00
Robbie and Bertha	1 00
Mrs. S. B. H.	1 00
Cara	1 00
Little Arthur	75
Little John	50
Six-Year-Old (Newburg, N. Y.)	50
Little Ida	25
Total	$804 00
Previously acknowledged	4,967 07
Aggregate of fund	$5,771 07

Now that the arrangements for the third and fourth of our series of picnics are completed, we are paying proper attention to the relief of sick children in their homes. The system organized by Mr. George Calder in the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards is now in admirable working order. His system will be followed as closely as possible in other portions of the City, whenever we find the proper class of persons to undertake it. We purchased on Monday 250 palm-leaf fans for Mr. Calder, and his corps of visitors are distributing them wherever needed. The difficulty of obtaining ice has been overcome, so that hereafter small quantities will be dealt out to those who need it. The supplies of groceries and medicines afford great relief to the sick, and the result is a gratifying one. We have arranged with the missionaries laboring in the Five Points to report to us all cases where sick or suffering children are found in the crowded tenements of that wretched neighborhood. Accounts will be opened with grocers for small quantities of rice, milk, oat-meal or ice to be given the sick. As in Mr. Calder's district, these grocers' bills will be paid by the Treasurer of the fund in person, so that there can be no waste or reckless expenditure. Full reports of this part of the work of relief will be given from day to day.

We have received a note dated Scarborough, N. Y., stating that the sum of $5 was sent to this office July 9, for the Children's Fund. No such sum reached our hands, and this is the first case of the kind during the time we have received and acknowledged $5,771 07.

VISITING THE SICK POOR.

Condition of Delicate Children in Various Wards of the City—The Efforts to Relieve the Sufferings of the Little Ones.

The TIMES' mission labors for the sick children of this City are extending. The Fifth and Eighth Wards are to be divided into about thirty districts, each of which will be under the charge of a separate visitor, who will report to a chief missionary of known reputation. A physician has been engaged, and will at once enter upon the work of relieving the suffering little ones. These Wards present a vast field for the labors of missionaries, and we expect good work to be done before the week is ended, the particulars of which will be duly reported in the TIMES.

The writer yesterday accompanied the missionaries through the Tenth, Eleventh and Fourteenth Wards, where the following sad cases were found:

At No. 185 Forsyth-street, in a rear frame house, was found a boy named George Haseke, who has been afflicted with a bone disease in the left leg. The heat of the Summer had been very trying upon the boy, and the father was unable to give the afflicted one that medical care and attention the boy required. The case was reported to Dr. Lang, who promptly visited the boy, and ascertained that the disease had been greatly intensified by the impure atmosphere which the child breathed daily.

At No. 260 Third-street was found Mrs. O'Brien, whose child was sick with cholera infantum. The mother was almost in a destitute condition, and the double tenement-house in which she lived was far too small for the large number of families residing therein. This case was attended to by Dr. Crampton.

In the back garret room of No. 319 Fifth-street, an old frame house near the river, they found an aged couple named Kinlan, who had passed beyond the allotted term of threescore years and ten, and who earned a precarious living by stripping tobacco. The heat had prostrated Christopher Kinlan, the husband, and the aged wife had left her tobacco-stripping to attend to the wants of the only relative and friend she had in the world. This brought both to a state of destitution, so that death would have soon relieved them of all their troubles. The case was reported to Dr. Crampton, who at once attended to the patient, and yesterday the old couple were again at work.

The Fourteenth Ward presented a large number of distressing cases, from which we take the more important. A sick child at No. 287 Elizabeth-street, a house in which resided no less than thirteen families, was reported as worthy of attention. To find the patient it was necessary to climb a very narrow flight of dark stairs, at the head of which were two very small rooms occupied by as many widows, who paid $10 per month rent for these miserable apartments. Here Mary Daily, aged two years, was found very sick. Her father was drowned less than a year ago, and her mother was left helpless with four little ones. One of the children is now at St. Barnabas' school; another is at work earning $2 per week; the third is the little child Mary above alluded to, and the fourth, who was a poor deformed girl, named Maggie, died last week for the want of that medical attention now so fortunately supplied to her little sister.

The second widow, named Jane Hanna, on Saturday last lost a little grandson, named Arthur Sunitz, aged two months, who was taken sick with cholera infantum on Friday, and died in less than twenty-four hours for want of medical aid. The mother of the child, for want of other employment, had hired herself out as a wet nurse to maintain the life of an infant belonging to some wealthy person. She was absent when her child died, and her grief on returning home was too poignant to be described. Thus in this one house two children had died in less than a week for want of the needful assistance which the TIMES, through the generosity of its readers, is now enabled to supply to the poor. Dr. Lang at once attended to the case of Mary Daily, whose life it is hoped will be spared to her widowed mother.

At No. 179 Mulberry-street was found Frank Sampson, a little boy whose foot was crushed by a car about seven weeks ago. The father earns a precarious living as a fur-sewer, and the mother assists him in maintaining the four children—one ten weeks old—by taking in washing. His family resides in three rooms, if such they can be called, for which they pay $12 per month. Frank lay on an apology for a sofa, asleep, in the room where the washing was generating an unhealthy steam, his slumbers being greatly disturbed by the innumerable flies with which the place abounded. In this house lived eight families, the only ventilation to their apartments being through narrow passages which connected the stairways with the living rooms. This case is under the charge of Dr. Lang.

The attention of the missionary was called to the case of Lizzie Koehler, aged thirteen years, who was deformed by a fall when but four years of age, an injury to the spine depriving her of the power of walking alone, and who was sick, yesterday, at No. 209 Elm-street. Her mother was, about four years ago, left a widow, and had worked since then at a sewing-machine to maintain her children. The home exhibited traces of former domestic comfort. Having to pay $10 per month for the rent of two rooms, when Lizzie was taken sick she was unable to pay for a doctor, and some fear was entertained that the crippled child would not get over the illness engendered by the heat. Dr. Crampton was informed, and promptly attended the case.

Down in a basement at No. 32 Spring-street was found the family of Henry F. Kuhn, who tries to earn an honest livelihood by mending chairs and repairing furniture. With his three children, and $15 per month to pay for rent, his task is somewhat a hard one, especially as one of his children, Emma, aged five years, is afflicted with a spinal disease caused by a fall when very young. The heat had affected the crippled child, and Dr. Crampton being informed of the facts, prompt assistance was rendered.

The writer also revisited several of the houses alluded to in yesterday's report of the missionary visitations, and found that the physicians had been prompt in their attendance, many of the little ones having already received great relief. The thanks of the parents was expressed in so many ways that to repeat them all would require as much space as has been already given to this article. One expression may be stated as an example. When old Mr. Kinlan found he was able to again go to his tobacco-stripping, and learned that it was through the generosity of the TIMES readers he had been supplied with a doctor, he exclaimed: "The whole power of the City of New-York ought to pray for the preservation of every one of them, and keep them always in good health." This may be a simple way of expressing gratitude; but is deep and sincere. It is only a pity that some of the contributors are not enabled to witness the tearful gratitude of the mothers whose little ones have been benefited by the efforts thus made to relieve them.

Bible Society Work in New-Jersey.

The annual returns show that the Bible Societies of the State of New-Jersey, of which there are thirty, twenty-one being county associations, are all well sustained and engaged in earnest work. The anniversaries continue to be occasions of marked popular interest. By paid and volunteer visitors, and by a system of drafts on the local depositories, distributions are continued among the various classes of the population, including public-houses and institutions, benevolent, reformatory and criminal. The supply has embraced 1,617 destitute families out of 21,824 visited, and 327 missionary and other Sunday-schools. The circulation has reached 14,000 volumes. The net receipts, not including freight, depository and colportage expenses, have been $25,154 50. Of this sum about $1,772 came from the sale of Bibles, and $22,882 from donations. The sales have been somewhat less than usual, and the legacies, which the year before were very large, were quite small, while the amount from collections and donations shows an advance of some $3,000, or about fifteen per cent. over the previous year.

Confirmation of Assessments—Meeting of the Board of Revision.

The Controller has called a meeting of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments for Friday, the 19th inst., to take action upon the assessment lists, which have been suspended until the legality of the contracts under which the works were performed could be settled, and which the Commissioners on contracts of this character, appointed by the last Legislature for such examination, shall have certified to as being free from fraud.

The action of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments upon many of these completed works has long been desired by the owners of property affected by them, and their confirmation will permit the assessments to be legally collected.

The Emigration Commission.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday at Castle Garden. Commissioners O'Gorman, (President,) Hart, Lynch, Wallach, Kaufmann, Nicholson and Mayor Hall were present.

Geo. J. Forrest was appointed Commissioner of Emigration, in place of Wm. R. Barr. Dr. Healy was appointed House Physician at Castle Garden, in place of Dr. Halleck, who resigned.

The supply of coal was ordered to be purchased by the Superintendent from the lowest bidder.

A special committee reported in favor of memorializing the authorities of the German Empire to require a physician to be carried on any vessel leaving port with more than one hundred steerage passengers.

The Treasurer presented his annual report, and the Board then adjourned.

Prostrated by the Heat.

The following persons were prostrated by the heat yesterday in this City:

Edward McCusker, aged fifty, of No. 91 Cherry-street, at the corner of the New Bowery and New Chambers-street. Taken to the Park Hospital.

John Quinn, aged thirty-five, no home, was found in West-street, suffering from the heat, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Jennie Milward, aged twenty-eight, of No. 1 Milward-place, was prostrated in Delancey-street and taken to her home.

Frank Johnson, aged thirty, of No. 260 Front-street, was overcome by the heat at Pier No. 29 North River, and sent to Park Hospital.

Mary Ready, aged seventy-six, no home, prostrated in Broadway, near Waverley-place, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Elizabeth Watson, aged seventy-five, no home, was prostrated by the heat, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Personal.

Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Judge Bacon, of Utica; Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Pennsylvania; Hon. William H. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. George M. Richardson of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Everett, of Washington; Col. E. B. Beaumont, of the United States Army; Hon. N. G. Ordway, of Washington; Col. S. W. Wilson, of Philadelphia, and Hon. E. N. Gere, of Syracuse, are at the Astor House. Judge N. G. Thurman, of Columbus, Ohio; Gen. John B. Gray, of St. Louis; Ex-Mayor Ezra Millard, of Omaha; Hon. Josiah Barber, of Auburn, and Rev. James Caird, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. John C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge A. J. Parker, of Albany; Joseph Price, Treasurer of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, and Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Director of the Erie Railroad, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Francis Fellows, of Hartford, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia; Gen. S. K. Lastu, of Tennessee, and Gen. E. Lathin, of Albany, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. Geo. W. Lakey, of Washington, is at the Sturtevant House. Gen. A. O. Gordon, of Alabama, is at the Grand Hotel. Gen. H. H. Dodge, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

THE TAMMANY THIEVES.

Argument in Appeal from Judge Hogeboom's Decision—Vigorous Denunciation of the Thieves' Lawyers to Talk Against Time—Sound Positions of Connolly's Counsel—Mr. O'Conor's Argument.

ALBANY, July 16.—Pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor, the Supreme Court met in extraordinary General Term, Judges Miller, Potter and Parker presiding, at the Capitol to-day, to hear the arguments in the appeal against the decision of Judge Hogeboom, overruling the demurrer in the case of the People of the State of New-York vs. Wm. M. Tweed and others. The following counsel appeared for the defendants: David Dudley Field, Edwin W. Stoughton, William Fullerton, John E. Burrill, John H. Reynolds, W. O. Bartlett, John Graham and Elihu Root. The following counsel appeared for the people: Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden and Wheeler H. Peckham, who now appear as respondents, the defendants having appealed from Judge Hogeboom's decision against the demurrer. The demurrer was that the State has no right to bring the suit. Messrs. Wm. A. Beach and Samuel J. Courtney also appeared for Connolly and Fields.

TWEED'S CASE.

The case of Tweed was called, and Judge Miller suggested that, as the case was to go to the Court of Appeals, the Court make a formal decision, which might be done by stipulation.

D. D. FIELD—Certainly. Let a judgment for a nominal sum be fixed upon and not entered on the record of the Court, and the case be thus carried up.

Judge Miller said it seemed to him that that was the best way. It was an excellent suggestion. What do you say to that on the other side?

Mr. O'CONOR—We will take the proposition into consideration as the argument progresses. We are dealing with numerous parties and numerous counsel, and how far we may agree with the stipulation it is doubtful. I am strongly impressed with the belief that it is our duty to push this case on without listening to any form of proposition from the other side. He had been coerced by his associate to accept terms in one of the cases, and when everything was done, the defendant flew from the arrangement. He felt that he and his associates had done well in not letting a single one of the defendants escape. He felt they had done the public a service in so acting; therefore, unless he could see a reason otherwise, he would advise his associates not to make any bargains or arrangements of this character. He said counsel might talk, and could talk for a long time on both sides, but he insisted that there was no doubt respecting the points raised. He was willing to stake his reputation on the declaration that when this case reaches the Court of Appeals not a single Judge will feel any doubt, and not one will sustain the points raised by the defendant.

The counsel was proceeding in this manner when Judge Miller reminded him that he was discussing the merits of the case, and immediately Mr. Beach and D. D. Field claimed the right of replying.

Mr. O'Conor insisted that he was only protesting against magnifying these points.

D. D. Field rose to reply and demanded the right to do so.

The Court consulted and said the counsel would be given abundance of time to answer in his argument. Some conversation ensued between the Court and counsel as to the time to be occupied in arguments. The Court thought the Tweed and Connolly cases ought to be argued together. It was finally agreed to give four hours to each side arguing the Tweed and Connolly cases together, as they are similar, and in the meantime, the Court said they hoped the counsel would consider the proposition for a stipulation.

Edwin W. Stoughton then proceeded to open the argument for the appellants. After referring to the fact that an appeal in all cases is provided for, he said the decision here took the form of a judgment, and proceeded to show the importance of a judgment when rendered by this Court. He said this was a suit at law, seeking to recover a judgment for $6,000,000, obtained, as it is claimed, by fraud. The first question was, Can the people, on the complaint made, maintain an action? and he turned to an act to make provision for the government of the County of New-York to show that the officials named therein were empowered, as County officials, to issue bonds, raise money on them, and deposit the money with the County Treasurer. "Does this not show," he asked, "that there were County authorities to do all acts therein specified, and who owned the money deposited with that Treasurer? Has the Court any doubt on this point?" That was the question underlying this case, and to answer which disposes of it. In ordinary cases he would proceed no further; but this was a suit brought by the people of the State of New-York to recover this money. It was nowhere averred that the people of the State owned the money; nowhere averred that they controlled it while in the hands of the County Treasurer. No Court has yet determined that the people of the State owned this money raised on bonds issued by the County, and for which the County pledged its faith. The counsel then proceeded to detail the proceedings of the Board of Audit. He also quoted the law authorizing the issue of the bonds, and then asked if this Court would allow a County to set up as a defense that it could not pay them because all the money raised upon them had been wrongfully used? Would this Court say that the county was not liable, but that the State was, and could pay when it pleased, because, forsooth, the Legislature of the State had authorized the County to issue the bonds? The County officers had disposed of this money and the County is still liable; but who owns this money—the County or the State? If in this case it belongs to the State, does not the same idea apply to all other counties of this State; and if so, where is the authority? He referred to the averment that the suits brought by the Supervisors were collusive, and brought only to interfere with the suits subsequently brought by the State. It would make no difference how many such suits were brought, provided the State was entitled to bring suit. He called attention to the fact that in the complaint there was no averment against Tweed of fraud. There was an averment that after the money was deposited in the bank he participated in its division, but even in this there is no averment of fraud on his part.

CONNOLLY'S CASE.

Samuel J. Courtney then opened the argument in the case of Connolly. He commenced by referring to the declaration made by Mr. O'Conor that no Judge could or would sustain the point raised by the defense, that they were frivolous. Counsel maintained that Mr. O'Conor was entirely mistaken, and cited the opinion of Judge Learned, as also that of Judge Hogeboom, as showing that they regarded the point of importance. As to the case of Mr. Connolly, the complaint had not been verified by even the father of all the complaints, Mr. Tilden. Counsel denied the right of the State to step in and bring suits such as these. No authority was given by the Corporation Counsel to bring these suits, but he found a correspondence by which it was proposed to institute such proceedings as would secure the return of this money to those to whom it belonged. Those proceedings have been instituted. The only charges against Connolly were that he had neglected his official duties, and the amounts are so large that there is suspicion of fraud. In answer to this, we say Connolly's duties were official, governed by statute, and we insist that the people of this State have no right to call him to account for neglect of official duties even were he guilty of it. The counsel then retracted the previous speaker's argument about whose the stolen money was. Suppose, he asked, the State recovers this money; what will it do with it? This was one of the questions which troubled Judge Hogeboom. He asked: What will eventually become of this money? Who will get it? Where will it go to? and, I ask, where would it go? Would it go into the State Treasury, to be used in improving its canals or other great public improvements? The counsel referred to the effort made to legitimize this action by introducing a bill in the last Legislature. So fearful, so convinced were they that they could not sustain themselves they were obliged to resort to the device of securing an *ex post facto* law to assist them. The bill failed, however; it never became a law. Counsel then referred to a law which appropriated $50,000 to pay these counsel. That law directed the County of New-York to pay these gentlemen. This was a recognition of the County for this purpose.

REPLY OF MR. O'CONOR.

Mr. Charles O'Conor followed, saying he agreed with the counsel on the other side, who proposed to leave out of discussion here the matter concerning the Board of Supervisors as unimportant and irrelevant at this time. By so doing the Court would find themselves rid of much perplexity. He would, therefore, ignore all relative to this matter. He then read from its law authorizing the issue of bonds, explaining the provisions as he read. The Controller, who is not the County Treasurer, was to pay this money raised on the bonds to the holders of claims against the City and County. It was the Controller who was to pay out the money. The bonds were issued, the money was raised, and the Controller paid the claims. This was all regular under the law, except in the matter of paying fraudulent claims.

Here the hour for recess arrived, when the Court took a recess till 4 o'clock P. M.

MR. O'CONOR SPOILS COURTNEY'S POINT.

When Mr. Courtney alluded to the bill passed by the Legislature providing $50,000 for the fees of counsel in these cases, Mr. O'Conor stated that he did not receive any such money.

Mr. Courtney replied that he did not say he did, but the bill was passed making that appropriation, nevertheless.

Mr. O'Conor said that he did not receive a cent of the money, neither did Mr. Tilden. Their services had been given gratuitously.

On the reassembling of the Court at 4 P. M., Mr. O'Conor continued his argument. After explaining how these bonds were authorized, he asked who was to suffer from the misdoings in the matter. It was not nor would not be the bond-holder, because he had parted with his money in good faith, and the bonds were issued to him by the proper officers and under authority of law. He would be paid fully. Then who was it, he asked again, that was to suffer? It was the tax-payer, or he who would be the tax-payer, when and as the bonds became due. He contended that this money was never in the County Treasury, and if it ever had any lodgment there it was, according to a proper construction of the law, improperly there. The bonds were to be issued, money raised upon them, and that money used to pay certain claims. The Controller was to pay these claims with this money. He was not to deposit it in the County Treasury, and therefore that Department never had any possession or control over it. He then returned to the question as to who was the injured party, and that was the tax-payers—persons perhaps now unborn. The corporate authorities, the Board of Supervisors, are not the ones who are to pay these bonds. The bonds are to be paid by taxation only. He asked: "Then is anybody, any entity, to be injured? any one, in short, but the tax-payer? And then," he said, "no individual tax-payer can bring a suit to recover this money. No one can bring this suit but the people of the State, represented in their sovereign corporate capacity."

Mr. Stoughton asked who it was that owned this money.

Mr. O'Conor said if such a question was relevant, he had but one answer to make, and that was that the State of New-York owned it. The State authorized the issue of the bonds which took the money from the people of the State.

Counsel argued at considerable length the point as to whom the money belonged. He put the case thus: Agents of the State were authorized to raise, say a million of dollars. They raised instead six millions. The State says you have taken money from the people, who cannot get it back again, but I will step in and make you give it to me. It is my money, which you raised through my authority. Local governing corporations, he said, may, like all other corporate bodies, defend actions brought against them, and prosecute actions in defense of their corporate or official property or rights. But they do not, in any general or legal sense, represent the local population or the local tax-payers, past, present or to come. Nor is it their duty, nor have they any authority to institute suits or proceedings to preserve or vindicate any public or private right of such persons to sustain this claim. He quoted various authorities, and he, therefore, asked, If the State has not the right to bring this suit, who has? He held the County was liable only as the servants of the State. Every dollar was to come out of the citizens of the State.

Counsel then discussed the organization, powers and duties of the Board of Supervisors, holding that their powers and duties were of the most limited character. He pursued this point at much length. Here Mr. O'Conor was interrupted by a discussion between counsel and the Court as to the time to be taken on each side, when Mr. Beach said that he hoped the arguments would be concluded to-morrow, as he had written to the President of the Court of Impeachment that he was engaged here, and asking a postponement till Barnard trial till Thursday. It was agreed that the argument would be so made as to be concluded to-morrow, and the Court thereupon adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

THE BRYAN CONTRACT.

Continuation of the Argument in this Case Before the Commissioners—Decision Reserved.

The Commissioners of Contracts, Ex-Judge Sutherland, Hooper C. Van Vorst and D. B. Jaques, resumed their inquiry yesterday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen into the awards made by the Mayor and Commonalty of the City by virtue of chapter 880 of the laws of 1870. Mayor Hall was in attendance. The claim of John Bryan for award of contract for paving with Stowe foundation pavement, White, Fifteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twentieth, Thirtieth and Fortieth streets, bids for which were opened Nov. 22, 1870, was again taken up. Mr. Shepherd, counsel for the property-owners, resumed his argument in opposition to the award. He read the act upon which the claim was based, which act provides for advertising in all the Corporation newspapers. The act rendered it necessary that the advertising of bids should be published ten days before the going out of the bid, but in this particular it was admitted that the law was not complied with, as the ordinance was only published once.

Mr. Strahan, on the part of the Controller, said that there was no legal advertisement of the ordinance, and if it was not properly advertised, under the Douglas case there was no ordinance at all.

Judge Sutherland considered that this question of advertising had nothing to do with the case. The question under deliberation was whether there was a fraud. The City, no more than a private individual, could withdraw from a claim, and the spirit of the law was that the City was responsible for the obligations assumed by the officers.

Mr. Strahan maintained that the mere fact of bringing a paper by Mr. Bryan, having paid $60,000 to see it through, and having it approved of by William M. Tweed, did not constitute an award. He denied that there was any award, and that these proceedings were of any avail. [The advertisement referred to was put in evidence.]

Mr. Shepherd continued to say that it was a fraud on the part of the Common Council to omit the publication of these ordinances, so that the matter should not go before the public; for a knowledge of the fact would raise up such an opposition to it as would crush it. This was but a portion of the Guy Fawkes policy of the Common Council, who bartered away the interests of the people in a sub-cellar. He referred to the forgery of the ordinance of March 6, 1870, as testified to by Mayor Hall, and claimed, also, that a fraud had been committed by the contractor in procuring bankrupts as his sureties for the contract. The charge of bribery, which had been clearly shown, vitiated the contract. It was manifest on the evidence that a large sum of money—some $60,000—had been given to procure the contract, and with these circumstances before the Commission, he insisted that it should not be continued.

Mr. Galvin, on the part of Mr. Bryan, said that a complete misrepresentation of facts in regard to the evidence of Major Hall on the subject of the alleged forgery was made by the other side. He characterized the evidence of Mr. Jennie as perjury, but at this period Mr. Jennie warmly jumped to his feet and stated that a local editor had ample evidence to corroborate him. Counsel retracted his observations, and attributed Mr. Jennie's mistakes to the improper influences which surrounded him. He reviewed the evidence in the case as published in yesterday's TIMES, and contended that the claim should be awarded and allowed by the Commission.

This closed the hearing in this case, and decision was reserved.

CUBA.

Valmaseda Sailed for Spain—A Powder Magazine Exploded by a Stroke of Lightning—The Diario on the Seizure of the Pioneer.

HAVANA, July 14, via KEY WEST, July 16.—Count Valmaseda embarked for Spain today. An immense concourse of citizens assembled at the Captain-General's Palace and upon the quays to bid him farewell. He is accompanied by Col. Ortis and his personal staff.

The newspaper *La España* has suspended publication.

Don Suarez Vigil has been appointed Political Secretary of the Island of Cuba.

The Spanish iron-clad Numancia will shortly sail for New-York en route to Spain.

An expedition which left here some time ago to search for hidden treasure near the Laguna de Cortes, in the Vuelta Abajo District, has returned unsuccessful.

Gen. Loño, the commander of Fort Cabana and Morro Castle, is shortly to return to Spain.

Fort Monarca, at Nuevitas, was struck by lightning on the night of the 10th inst. The powder magazine exploded instantaneously with the stroke, and seven artillerists of the garrison were killed. One of the rifled cannons was carried a distance of fifty yards from its embrasure. Fort Monarca was built in 1869, by the City of Nuevitas, and was presented to the Government in 1870.

The Cuban civil Government has granted to coolies the right to return to China, after complying with certain prescribed conditions.

The Cable Company has chartered the steamer Quintin to carry telegrams between Havana and Key West until the cable can be repaired.

The *Diario*, commenting upon the seizure of the steamer Pioneer, says that vessel is a pirate, not a privateer, and that the commander of the Moccasin decided her status when he captured her, and carried her into Newport. Had she been a privateer he would not have taken her, because a privateer in a vessel of war, belonging to a nation recognized as a belligerent.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Suicide—A Yacht Capsized—A Visiting Boat Club.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, July 16.

Last Saturday evening a man named Henry Briggs, of this county, proceeded to the river, and taking off his hat laid it on the string-piece of the dock and jumped into the water, with the intention of committing suicide. The splashing noise attracted the attention of bystanders, and he was rescued. He had left a paper in his hat, which fully explained his identity. Yesterday his hat was found on a dock-log at the north end of the city, and this morning his body was found in the Hudson, two miles south of this city. An Ulster County Coroner held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts. Briggs leaves a married sister in the town of La Grange.

During a squall yesterday afternoon the yacht Lu Lu, of Low Point, was capsized in Newburg Bay. All hands were saved, and the vessel was afterward towed to shore, where she was righted. Heavy rain storms have prevailed at intervals at all points on the Hudson today. Although the heat has been intense, it is a remarkable fact that it was unaccompanied by either lightning or thunder and with but very little wind.

The Laureate Boat Club, of Troy, numbering eighty-five members, will visit Poughkeepsie to-morrow on the special steamer Metamora, and be received by the Shatemuc Club, of this city. Jas. O'Niel, the oarsman, will accompany the excursionists.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	77	84	86	87
Stand of bar. in inch	29.78	29.78	[illegible]	29.75

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 1 Park-row: 3 A. M., 77°; 6 A. M., 77°; 9 A. M., 84°; 12 M., 86°; 3 P. M., 88°; 6 P. M., 86°; 9 P. M., 79°; 12 P. M., 77°. Average temperature yesterday, 82°.

Presentation of an Indictment against Robert L. Crawford.

In the case of Robert L. Crawford, who is charged with shooting at Detective Wm. Henderson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on the 26th of May, the Grand Jury, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, brought in an indictment against him for felonious assault. The case will probably be put on the calendar during the present term.

Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments.

Controller Green, Chairman of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, has issued a notice convening said Board at the Controller's office on Friday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider the assignment lists for various street improvements which have been received by said Board from the Assessors.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Canada landed 520 emigrant passengers at Castle Garden yesterday, the City of Montreal, 494, and the Denmark, 506.

Rachel Brigilsky, aged eight years, of No. 66 Baxter-street, fell from the roof of the building, and received such severe injuries that she died soon after.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, John Landes was convicted of highway robbery, and sent to State Prison for ten years.

Thomas McCormick, a carpenter residing at No. 3 Seventh-avenue, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. He is said to have been of intemperate habits.

The remains of an unknown man about fifty years of age were found yesterday floating in the North River at Pier No. 39, and were taken to the Morgue for identification.

Samuel Allen, a noted rough, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, for having attempted to break into the store of Joseph Jacobson, at No. 136 Fulton-street, on Monday night.

A fire yesterday morning in the frame dwelling No. 22 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, owned by Edward Hunt, and occupied by Daniel Hull, caused $1,000 damage to building and contents.

The Inman steam-ship City of Montreal, which left Liverpool on July 4, and Queenstown on July 5, reached this port yesterday. Her mail news is fresher by three days than that previously at hand.

During a quarrel on Monday night between Philip Hommerer, of No. 224 West Thirty-fifth-street, and Henry Meyer, Meyer stabbed Hommerer in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. Meyer was arrested.

At Masonic Hall last evening a small number of workmen assembled and discussed the propriety of joining in the contemplated eight-hour parade on the 1st of August. A majority resolved to participate in the movement.

The portico of the new church attached to the St. Luke's Old Ladies' Home, in Eighty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, fell in yesterday morning, causing $1,000 damage. Fortunately no person was injured.

Controller Green paid yesterday, through his paymaster, Mr. Falls, the pipe-yard men to July 1, and to-morrow Mr. Paymaster Falls will pay at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, the balance due the Boulevard men.

Yesterday afternoon John Mahony, aged fifty-six, a carpenter, who resided in First-avenue, near Sixteenth-street, while at work on the new building No. 35 Broad-street, fell from the fifth story to the cellar, which resulted in death soon after.

The panel of Grand Jurors to be summoned for the August term of the Court of General Sessions, was drawn yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, by the Deputy County Clerk, in the presence of Sheriff Brennan and Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn.

It is understood that the will of the late Judge McCunn directs that his remains shall be interred in the family vault in Ireland. The bulk of his real estate in this City he leaves to his widow. His estate in Ireland he devises to his two brothers in equal shares.

A large number of meerschaum pipes and cigar-holders were seized by the Custom-house officers from the steam-ship Bremen yesterday. A package of gold watches, chains and earrings was taken from a passenger on board of the Canada, and 5,000 cigars were seized on board of the schooner Merritt, from Baracoa.

James A. Carroll was indicted in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for manslaughter, in having produced the death of Thomas Berry by striking him on the head with a hammer. Medical evidence was adduced to show that deceased died from inflammation of the lungs, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Old Dominion Steam-ship Company gave their employes an excursion last Sunday on the boat Niagara. The wives and children of the men accompanied them, a bountiful supply of creature comforts was provided, and a band to amuse them. The boat left the Company's pier about 8 in the morning, went to Long Branch, and returned by 6 in the evening.

A meeting of the Andrew H. Green Club of the Sixteenth Ward was held Monday evening at No. 88 Tenth-avenue, when the President, Mr. D. P. Casey, reported that thirty-two new members had joined the club, which promised to become one of the most powerful associations in the Sixteenth Ward. An executive committee of seven was appointed. Several addresses were made, and the meeting adjourned.

James Boardman, a foreman of a floor in the warehouse of Marshal S. Driggs, No. 290 South-street; Richard Reading, a coffee sampler, and Denis Shea, a junkman of No. 75 Henry-street, were held for trial at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing ten bags of coffee, value $336, from the warehouse of Mr. Briggs, and selling them to Messrs. Fisher and Lansing, corner of Duane and Greenwich streets.

A quarrel occurred on board the Denmark on Saturday night, between the French and Italian passengers. Knives were drawn, and a Frenchman named Louis Bonds was stabbed in the abdomen by two Italians named Valentine and Venseu Tominke. When the Denmark arrived yesterday she was boarded by Officer Brew, of the Castle Garden squad, who arrested the two Italians and had them locked up to await the result of Bonds' injuries.

BROOKLYN.

The body of John Manson, who was drowned while bathing in Newtown Creek, on Sunday last, has been recovered.

The Board of Assessors yesterday completed the assessments for the purpose of taxation in the twenty-two wards of the city.

The contested Collectorship of Taxes for Flatbush, was decided yesterday in the Supreme Court in favor of James H. McKinny.

A movement has been started in Williamsburg, with a view to raise funds for the family of Officer Donohue, the victim of the Battle-row Gang.

Yesterday afternoon, George Murray, aged eight years, residing at No. 24 Hudson-avenue, fell into the river at the foot of Hudson-avenue and was drowned.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County, yesterday, authorized the Committee on Penitentiary to contract with responsible parties for the erection of a female prison at an aggregate cost not exceeding $90,000.

Auditor Shaurman gives property-holders, assessed for paving, who have paid their entire assessment, the assurance that one-third will be refunded by the City as provided by the Legislature on or about the 1st of August.

The Keeper of the Kings County Jail presented his bill yesterday for boarding prisoners for the three months ending June 30, 1872, amounting to $14,416 75. There were during that period 2,651 commitments, and the aggregate number of days of all the commitments was 35,510.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. Joseph Beers, of Cutchogue, Long Island, has accepted a call from the joint Presbyterian churches of Croton Falls and Somers.

The ladies of Christ (Episcopal) Church at Rye are holding a fair at the Park Institute, for the purpose of raising funds which are to be applied to ornamenting the grounds of the Church.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning a child of John Fischouse, of Jamaica, was fatally gored by an infuriated cow.

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral of Mr. Elihu Day took place from his late residence, at Newark, yesterday. The attendance was large.

The City of Elizabeth has ordered the issue of $367,000 in bonds for the purpose of funding the debt caused by deficiencies in the last three years.

Officer Jonathan Baldwin was dismissed from the Jersey City Police force, last evening, for disrespectful language to his superiors and insubordination.

Justice Gesson, at Trenton, yesterday held an inquest on the body of the man killed at Plainsboro on Monday. A verdict was returned exonerating the company from blame. The body was not identified.

The trial of the judges of election, Volters, Hannan and Robertson, in the Sweeran contested election case, was yesterday resumed in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, but nothing of interest occurred.

Patrick Bradley, aged nineteen years, was killed on the New-Jersey Railroad, near Bergen Cut, last evening, by the 7½ o'clock train from New-York. Bradley was walking on the track, and failed to hear the engineer's signal.

There are thirty Bible societies in New-Jersey, and during the last year 21,824 families and 327 schools were visited. Bibles were supplied to 1,617 destitute families. The receipts, almost entirely from donations, were $22,882.

Miss Margaret Frederick, aged twenty-five years, a lady of considerable wealth, residing on Passaic-street, Hackensack, committed suicide, on Sunday night, by drowning herself. She was at times partially insane from grief at the loss of a brother. Her body was discovered in the cistern used for rain water. A letter was found, in which she left directions as to the disposal of her property, which amounts to about $100,000.

The butts at the new Schuetzen Park were well attended yesterday. The prizes will be distributed on Friday. A meeting of the representatives of the various corps was held during the day to discuss the question of dividing the organization into two corps, the East and West; on being put to the vote it was declared lost. Delegates will meet in Philadelphia on the 15th of August to determine the place of holding the next annual meeting.

Closing of Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Nevada at 12½ P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Vandalia, at 11 A. M.... For Havana, by the Crescent City, at 2 P. M.... For Bermuda, W. I., by the San Francisco, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—P. Muler and wife, H. Davenport, R. C. Tanneman, G. B. Purdue, wife and daughter, E. D. Bott, H. A. Bott, J. Cullen, P. Barkley, S. K. Jacques, Miss M. R. Elliott, Miss H. W. Carter, Miss Plonski, Mrs. G. A. Hartford, Miss C. Zoller, C. W. Blew and wife, Mrs. A. J. Tisdell, J. First, H. Adam, W. Evans, J. H. Newman, W. A. Hill, C. Carroll, Capt. S. J. Whitesides, Mrs. R. Whitesides, Mrs. S. Whitesides, F. Rossiter, Mrs. C. Bennett, Miss M. A. Carmon, Mr. Dewitt, wife and 2 children, Miss Caroll, Mrs. M. J. Murray, Miss S. Dewitt, William Douglass, P. Sherman, Miss E. A. Brennen and servant, Mrs. Parkhurst and 2 children, A. R. Weeks and 2 children, D. Flanders and wife, Mrs. Willetts and 3 children, R. A. Swift, R. G. N. Swift, Mrs. Peck, Miss Peck, Mrs. Sprague and 2 children, Thomas Stine and wife, Thos. Stone, Jr., Mrs. R. Sprague, Miss Sprague, W. P. Schrim, D. H. Kennedy, Miss M. Naughton, Mrs. Selton, Miss A. Losengain, Miss M. A. Allen, A. Schroeter, H. Anthead, Mrs. J. O. Byrne and 2 children, J. Burns, J. Levi, O. H. Kaufman, W. P. Welch, Miss M. J. Shields, Mrs. J. Tiffany, F. W. Burr, Miss Burr, D. I. Hubbard and servant, C. Deton, G. Bankhalt, T. G. Knight, D. Greenfield, R. H. Doten, C. Hamilton, Mrs. Axtell, Wm. Fagan, Miss A. Fagan, Mrs. Kellogg, T. Leonard.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—James Watt, Richard Williamson, Miss S. A. Bayliss, H. Davidson, Miss Davidson, W. A. Kirkland, S. Oppenheim and wife, J. C. Vincent, Mr. Vincent, James Judge, John W. Foley, Rev. M. Burton, C. Ugarte, H. K. Stearns, R. Nordlinger, J. J. Higgins, J. J. Bogart, Mr. Wilding, W. U. Rhodes, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Evans, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Tamblingson, S. J. Strong, H. Norwell, Wm. McCartney, W. L. Banbury, Mr. Force and wife, 2 children and 2 servants, R. H. Worthington, W. S. Ellis, James Adams, H. H. Rieder, Mr. Rogers, Miss Jane Stott, Miss Julia Stott, T. A. Vyse and servant, E. C. Calm, Max Marstock, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Dickson, W. F. Bianvelt, A. Vogl, Mr. Ray, J. O'Neill, B. Caswell, Mr. Bacon, G. Wagner.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—Henry Stebbins, John W. Stebbins, Mrs. Ann Walker, Clarence Bowden, Miss Harriet Prince, J. Van Zandt, Wm. Reid, Mrs. Diver, Miss E. Diver, Mrs. E. Evans, Miss Katie Evans, W. O. S. Dimpfel, Mrs. Ann Payne, Arthur P. Willing, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Thos. Nelson, Mrs. Jane Smith and infant, Gustave Ulmann, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Baudi, George Menzies, Mrs. R. Gennery, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tagnoni, W. Walters, Martin Bunyers, Mrs. H. Walmer and infant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:43 | Sun sets......7:33 | Moon sets..1:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:12 | Gov. Island...5:02 | Hell Gate..6:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, July 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Britannia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson & Bros.; Nemesis, (Ger.,) Ernsten, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Deane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Ship Wellington, (Br.,) Harris, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.

Barks Jonathan Godfrey, Sears, Baltimore, J. Winchester & Co.; Ocean, (Ger.,) Garden, Bremen, E. Uncles; Chasca, Hall, Zanzibar, Arnold, Hines & Co.; W. B. Anderson, Brandt, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Daniel Draper, (Br.,) Bottome, Cadiz, &c., A. F. Agresta & Co.; Minnie Cameron, (Br.,) Graham, Picton, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Maggie, Wright, Santa Martha and Savanilla, D. De Castro; River Queen, (Br.,) Wilson, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; American Union, Collins, Trinidad, Cuba, Abiel Abbott.

Schrs. Muiste, Small, Boston; Nettie, (Br.,) Andrews, St. John, N. B., Milo, McDougal, St. George, N. B.; T. J. Frasier, Plum, Para; W. R. Beebe, Johnson, Savannah; Porto Plata, Porter, Wilmington, N. C.; A. J. Dyer, Barker, Salem.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool July 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale; July 10, lat. 46 40, lon. 30 21, passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 46, lon. 47 25, exchanged night signals with a steam-ship burning one blue light, bound east; 11th, lat. 44 30, lon. 47 10, passed steamship City of Limerick, hence for Liverpool; 14th, lat. 41 25, lon. 65, passed steamship Republic, do for do.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg July 3, and Havre 6th, with mdse. and 758 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds the first part of the passage, and variable weather and dense fogs the latter part. July 9, lat. 48 22, lon. 28 07, passed a Cunard steamer bound E., and a ship with white flag with letter H in it; 14th, lat. 42 25, lon. 62 24, passed ship Nile, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, London, June 29, Havre July 2, with mdse. and 628 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had fine weather, with dense fog for the last 4 ds.

Steam-ship Jason, (N. G.,) Haack, Stettin, June 14, and Havre 24th, with mdse. and 277 passengers to Wendt & Rammelsberg. Has had strong westerly winds to the Banks.

Steam-ship Gen. Sedgwick, Evans, Havana July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. July 11, off Hillsboro Inlet, passed steamers E. B. Souder and St. Louis, hence for New-Orleans; no date, lat. 38 40, lon. 74 25, passed steam-ship Geo. Washington, hence for do.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 83 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Eugenie, (of Gibraltar,) Hawson, Algoa Bay May 4, with hides, &c., to Oelrichs & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 19; was 10 ds. off the Cape with heavy gales from N. N. W. to W. N. W.; passed St. Helena June 3; had light S. E. trades; crossed the equator June 20 in lon. 35 W.; had good N. E. trades.

Bark Stefano A., (Ital.,) Ascherio, Genoa 55 ds., and 45 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Came a southern passage, and had variable weather, and been 7 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Josie Mildred, (of Camden, Me.,) Ginn, Cardenas 7 ds., in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Waugh, St. Jago, via Guantanamo 11 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark New-York, Gibbs, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Boriand, Dearborn & Co.

Bark Valentina, (Span.,) Marti, Porto Rico 10 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Linnie Ellingsen, Dow, Cow Bay 20 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to John Zettlosen. Has had light winds and fogs the entire season; July 11, lat. 40 35, lon. 71 57, was struck by lightning, carrying away fore and main topmasts, splitting head of foremast, and lost all sails and rigging attached to both topmasts.

Brig Rosaha Starita, (Ital.,) Castello, Cette 74 ds., with wine to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Made the southern passage, and had variable weather; was 15 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Emily, (Br.,) Marshall, Laguayra and Porto Cabello 18 ds., with coffee, &c., to Dallett, Bliss & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Pampero, (of St. John, N. B.,) Nuttal, Cardenas, 8 ds., with sugar to Jules Sauerac & Co.—vessel to Henry & Parker.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Matilda M., (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 230 tons plaster to Westergaard Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Lugano, (of Machias,) Steel, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with 300 tons plaster to Crandall, Sorteaux & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. C. H. Baron, Shackford, St. Mary's, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Palmer, Georgetown, D. C., for Wareham.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelley, Dennis, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Soull, Providence, for Edmont.

Schr. Emma, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. William Capes, Phillips, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. O. Fenton, Moore, Dennis, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. George W. Whistler, Crosby, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Cole, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fannie A. Bowen, Baldwin, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Bowman, Kelly, Derby, Conn., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Camelia, Parks, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. T. Sheets, Baker, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Addie Fenton, Ellicott, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Ida Derring, Thomas, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Westerly, for Rondout.

Schr. Alida, Burgess, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Stanton, Taylor, Narragansett Pier.

Schr. J. E. Chambers, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. Bedabedec, Knowles, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Ariadne, Thompson, Brookhaven.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. R. H. Clark, Williams, Virginia.

Schr. Equator, Briggs, Dighton.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. Joe Allen, Corbin, Virginia.

Schr. Eclipse, Thompson, Virginia.

Schr. A. B. Wood, Wood, Virginia.

Schr. Resolute, Selsey, Hartford.

Schr. Maine, Morris, Dennis.

Yacht Dauntless, Lyon, Cowes June 26, to J. G. Bennett, Jr. Was 4 ds. beating down Channel; from the Channel to the Banks had strong westerly gales; from thence has been 11 ds., with light S. W. winds and fogs.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; clear.

Below.

Ship I. F. Chapman, Ross, Shields, May 2, with mdse., to J. Anders & Co.

Bark Eugene, Ross, Liverpool, May 17, with mdse., to Pollard Bros. & Co.; had lost her rudder in lon. 40, and had rigged a temporary one.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Nemesis, for Bremen; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Wyanoke, for Richmond; ship American Union, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 16.—Steamers Samaria, from Liverpool; Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; brig Ariadne, from Turks Island.

Arr. this P. M., barks Predonia, from Pará, and Oneco, from Newport, England; yacht Rambler, from Teneriffe.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.—Arr. steamer Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Saratoga, for Havana.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 16.—Arr. steam-ship Juniata, from Philadelphia; and ship Bertha, from Beaufort. The Juniata reports 31 vessels at the back of Cape Hatteras.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 16.—Arr. schrs. Carroll and L. A. Burlingame, Port Johnson, for Boston; A. Heason, Rondout, for do.; Grace Webster, Georgetown, for Portland; Willie Perry, New-York, for Bangor; George Edwin, Clinton Point, for do.; Harry P. Perry, Port Johnson, for Augusta; Hope, Bridgeport, for Walton, N. S.; Emma D. Finney, Calais, for New-York; Ben Borland, Vinal Haven, for do.; C. A. Hayden, Boston, for Philadelphia; Maggie Cummins, Cohasset, for do.; E. Closson, Blue Hill, for Washington, D. C.

Sld. schrs. May Munroe, Medford, Searights, Ephraim & Anna, Albert Mason, Beesle, Moe Higgins, Kate & Luella and E. Closson.

16th—Arr. brig Amelia Emma, Philadelphia, for Boston; schrs. A. D. Henderson, James Alderdice, Philadelphia, for Boston; Marietta Tilton, do. for Salem; Sallie B., William Wiley, Charles E. Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia; Archer and Reeves, Salem, for do.; Midnight and Lyra, Bangor, for New-Bedford; Seventy-six, Rockport, Me., for Norfolk.

Spoken, &c.

July 8, by steam-ship Denmark, in lat. 48 13 W., lon. 22 05 W., spoke ship John N. Cushing, bound E.; July 9, lat. 47 35 N., lon. 33 57 W., ship Southern Rights, bound E.; July 9, lat. 46 21 N., lon. 37 44 W., bark Aresie, (Norw.,) bound E.

June 15, by bark Eugenie, in lat. 5 S., lon. 11 W., spoke steam-ship Puerto de Buenos Ayres, for Liverpool, 17 days.

June 26, by yacht Dauntless, in lat. 50 34, lon. 11 12, spoke bark Lullie, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) for Liverpool; 29th, lat. 49 50, lon. 27 40, passed ship Mayflower, (of Bath,) bound W.; July 2, lat. 46 40, lon. 33 30, spoke bark Nordben, (Norw.,) Ipswich, for New-York; July 5, lat. 41, lon. 47 30, boarded steamship City of Limerick hence for Liverpool, who kindly supplied the D. with papers.

July 14, off George's Shoals, ship Remington, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 14.—The bark Alba, Capt. Peterson, from New-York, has arrived at this port.

SYDNEY, June 4.—Arr. St. John, from San Francisco.

MELBOURNE, June 4.—Arr. Seneca, Eurydice and Penory, from New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—The White Star line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York July 6, for Liverpool, touched at this port today.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Haines, from New-York July 6, called here this morning at 7 o'clock and proceeded for Liverpool.

MOVILLE, July 16.—The Anchor line steam-ship Trinacria, Capt. Thomson, from New-York July 1, arr. at this port today en route to Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Arr. ship Athens, from New-Orleans June 4.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE JEWELLRY.

BELFAST
GINGER ALE
SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED,
MANUFACTURED BY
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 24th-st.

BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having an immense stock on hand, have determined, in spite of the advance occasioned by the strike, to sell for the next thirty days at old prices.
Parties requiring any Furnishing article will find this a favorable opportunity to purchase.
657 and 659 Broadway.

DUTY OFF
TEAS.
GREAT
REDUCTION
IN PRICE
AT ALL OUR STORES.
Great American Tea Co.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Upholsterers.
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
PARLOR FURNITURE,
LIBRARY FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
MANTELS, PIER-GLASSES, CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, MATTRESSES, &c.
Good materials, good work, moderate prices.
SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.

WARREN FIRST PREM. RANGE AM. INST. '71.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st., New-York.